FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24-31	25	26	27	28	29	30

Fort Almanac—May 3.

Sun Rises	5.06 A M
Sun Sets	6.49 P M
Day's Length	13 h 43 m
High Water at Southport	12.25 P M
High Water at Wilmington	2 08 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 69°; 8 p. m., 69°; maximum, 72°; minimum, 60°; mean 64°.

Rainfall for the day, .89; rainfall for the month up to date, .89.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

There was rain in nearly all the districts of the cotton belt last Friday; heaviest in the Mobile, Memphis and Montgomery districts. There were light rains at Newbern, Weldon, Goldsboro, Greensboro and Charlotte. The average maximum temperature ranged from 78 to 88 degrees.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, generally fair; southeast winds.

The barometer continues highest on the South New England coast, where it has remained stationary. There has been no change in temperature east of the Mississippi.

General fair weather is indicated for the central valleys and the upper Lake regions, and slightly warmer; south to west winds. Partly cloudy weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast districts, preceded by local showers on the Middle Atlantic coast.

OUTLINES

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the new Consu General to Havana, is in Washington making arrangements for his departure to his post. —— The amount of money in circulation, according to Treasury statistics, is $30,000 000 less than on May 1st, 1895. —— The silver Springs Cordage Company, at New London, Stanly county, N. C., and the Southern Card Clothing Company, at Charlotte, N. C., have been chartered. —— It is stated on reliable authority that the schooner Competitor had successfully landed her munitions of war and supplies and was on her way back to Key West when she was captured by a Spanish gunboat; only three men, a woman and a child were on board when she was captured. —— The Northern General Conference is in session at Cleveland; the bishop, in his address, congratulates the Church upon its advancement; on the amusement question the address said that the Church was opposed to all pleasures that are dissipating rather than recreative; the committee to report on the eligibility of women to the Conference stand 17 to 11 in favor of the unconditional admission of women. —— Only one wagon load of ammunition of the cargo of the schooner Competitor was captured by the Spaniards; a newspaper in Havana is threatened with suspension for publishing the true state of affairs as they exist in Cuba; Rev. Mr. Diaz, the Southern Baptist missionary, gives a horrible account of the atrocities committed by Spaniards; in the last two weeks more than one hundred persons were butchered in one district and reported as having been killed in battle; the victims were compelled to dig their own graves before being shot; among the killed were children twelve and fourteen years old. —— Four persons have been arrested at Chalker, Ga., for the murder of Dr. R. C. Wilson, who was killed last Tuesday. —— New York markets: Money on call was at 2¼ per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 8¾c; middling uplands 8¾c; Southern flour dull and easy; common to extra fair $2.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3.80; wheat—spot market dull at ¼c decline, following the options closing; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 35⅝c; afloat 36⅜c; spirits turpentine dull at 28½@29c; rosin firm and quiet; common strained to good $3.00.

Senator Sherman wants to assure the doubting that McKinley is sound on the gold question. But there is no sound from Mr. Mc. on that topic. He is maintaining a very dense silence.

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, isn't an easy man to down, but a boy did it the other day by getting in front of his bicycle. It was a serious down, too, for it sprained Mr. Cockran's leg.

Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, has refused to grant a respite to murderer Holmes. If Holmes writes any more confessions he will probably confess that he murdered Governor Hastings.

It is said that President Kruger is looked upon as a sort of saint or prophet by the Transvaal people, which accounts for his great influence aver their parliament. He looks something like a stuffed prophet.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 36. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,871

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

As the scrimmage waxes between the Russell and Dockery factions keep your eye on Jim Boyd. Jim is laying low and isn't saying anything, but when the time comes for Jim to jump he'll jump, and Jim's a good jumper. When it comes to the hefty campaign work, rousicating the brethren and stirring up the menagerie, neither Daniel nor Oliver could hold a candle to James, whose physique is commanding and voice voluminous.

The Chattanooga *Times* concludes an editorial on "Home Patronage of Home People" with these pertinent remarks: "Tens of thousands of dollars go away from Chattanooga for the purchase of articles that our people can as well, often better, buy at home, both as to price and quality," remarks which would apply with equal pertinence to many other Southern cities and towns.

The editor of the Charleston, West Va., *Gazette* thinks Mr. Daniel Manning, who when he was Secretary of the Treasury prevented gold runs on the Treasury by declaring that he would redeem notes presented with silver, would be a good man to nominate for the Presidency. He might be, if he wasn't dead, but in as much as he is dead he could hardly be persuaded to run.

It is estimated that the Russian Government will expend between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 on the coronation of the Czar, and that other nations which send representatives will expend $10,000,000. A good deal of money to spend in crowning a fellow who may not be worth a continental after he is crowned.

The New York *Herald* expects considerable shipments of gold to Europe but remarks that there is nothing in the nature of a "scare" in sight for gold shipments at this season are quite natural. It's too soon to get scared, as the Treasury tapping has not yet begun in good earnest. That will take place later.

The Washington *Times* has a column headed "Points About Pugilists." The most striking point about the pugilist of these days is his mighty and tireless jaw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A P LEVY—Wanted.
HAMME—Spring styles.
HARDIN—Sarsaparilla.
W & W R R—Dividend.
T H WRIGHT—Bicycles.
MERCER & EVANS—Look.
SAM'L BEAR, SR—For Sale.
JOHNSON & FORE—Call early.
STR WILMINGTON—Schedule.
R R BELLAMY & CO.—Beans.
WORTH & WORTH—Molasses.
J H REHDER & Co—Straw hats.
C W POLVOGT & Co—Bargains.
W B COOPER—Spanish peanuts,
FOR SALE—Combination bicycle.
H C PREMPERT'S SONS—Barbers.
WIL. SAV & TRUST CO.—Give up.
G R FRENCH & SON—Oxford ties.
JAS D NUTT—Preventive and cure.
OPERA HOUSE—Under Two Flags.
C W YATES & Co—Solicit your orders
S. W SANDERS—The Unlucky Corner
BRADDY & GAYLORD—Bargain seekers
NOTICE—Dissolution of Copartnership.
W E SPRINNGER & Co—Buck ranges.
SOUTHERLAND & COWAN—Up to date livery stable.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Chas. W. Tillett and son, of Charlotte, are in the city.

— Mr. H. L. Stevens, of Warsaw, was in the city on business.

— Mr. M. Bareira, of Albany, N. Y., is a guest at The Purcell.

— Mr. W. F. Freeman, of Verona, is in the city, visiting relatives.

— Mr. W. B. Waddill, of Carthage, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., and Dr. Lilly, of Fayetteville, are in the city.

— Mr. W. R. Farmer, of Virginia, was registered at The Purcell yesterday.

— Messrs. E. B. Stevens, Moody B. Miniz, A. E. Stevens, T. M. Thompson, M. T. Craig and son, and S. F. Craig, of Southport, were in the city yesterday.

— Rev. J. W. Kramer of the Brooklyn Baptist church, leaves to-morrow for Chattanooga, Tenn., to attend the Southern Baptist Convention which meets there.

— Mr. Jno. E. Wood, who has been chief operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company for several years, has accepted a position with the Postal Telegraph Company.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Sunday, generally fair or partly cloudy; southerly winds.

— The U. S. District Court will be in session here this week. There are about a hundred cases on the docket.

— The Board of Aldermen will hold their regular monthly meeting to-morrow afternoon; also, the Board of County Commissioners.

— The members of the choir for Memorial Day are requested to meet for rehearsal to-morrow night at 8.15 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. parlors.

— The firm of S. A. Schloss & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Aaron Nathan has withdrawn from the firm; Mr. Schloss will continue the business.

— The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after May 19, 1896.

— Mr. H. Cronenberg has photographed the pastor and officers of St. Stephen's A. M. E. church, eighty in number, and has the picture on exhibition in front of his rooms.

— The alarm of fire shortly after noon yesterday from box No. 51 called out the department to a small fire in a frame dwelling on Seventh street near Nun. The damage was slight.

— The quarterly meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building Tuesday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. Every member of the Society is urged to be present.

— There will be a full-dress rehearsal of "Under Two Flags" at the Opera House to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The box sheet opens at Yates' Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

— The STAR is authorized to say that a morning train will be put on the Seacoast R. R. within the coming week. Due notice of day and date will be given in this paper so soon as schedule is arranged.

— The truck shipments yesterday on the A. C. L. were 7,475 crates of strawberries, filling twenty-five cars of the California Fruit Transportation Co., and six cars of the Atlantic Coast Dispatch filled with vegetables.

— The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets for Kinston, N. C., on account of annual conference Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, May 7-11. Rate from Wilmington, $5.55; Fayetteville, $5.05; Maxton, $6.90.

— Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Fred. B. Herring and Miss Francis Adell Burriss, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Burriss, No. 708 South Second street, Wednesday evening, May 6.

— Mr. A. G. Ricaud, receiver for the First National Bank, says that he will pay creditors of the bank, to-morrow, a dividend of 5 per cent. on all claims proved and filed. Creditors are requested to bring with them receiver's certificate.

— A meeting of the Produce Exchange will be held to-morrow at noon to receive report of the committee appointed to attend the Grain and Trade Congress at Charleston, S. C. Members of the Chamber of Commerce are cordially invited to participate in the meeting.

— Admirers of base ball will be glad to know that two of Wilmington's best players, Messrs. H. D. Oldenbuttel and J. W. Blomme, will make their appearance on the diamond this season. They were star players of the old Metropolitan team, which held the championship in the city two seasons. They have been out of the business for the past three years.

Republican Conventions.

Advices received yesterday at Judge Russell's headquarters in this city were as follows:

Camden, Lenoir, Sampson, Cumberland and Wake county conventions, held yesterday, endorsed Russell for Governor, McKinley for President and Pritchard for Senator; making an aggregate of eighteen votes more for the Judge.

Funeral Services.

Funeral services over the remains of Mr. Henry Schulken were held yesterday afternoon at Grace M. E. Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. A. Willis, and attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends of the family. The interment was at Oakdale cemetery. The pall-bearers were nephews and grandsons of the deceased, Messrs. Chas. Schulken, J. B. Schulken, E. Schulken, Robert E. VanLaer, Carl H. Schulken and Eugene P. Schulken.

DIOCESE OF EAST CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2d, 1896.

The thirteenth annual Council of the Diocese of East Carolina will meet (D. V.) in St. James' church, Wilmington, Thursday, May 21st, 1896.

The usual reduced rates have been secured on all railroads.

Tickets on sale May 20th and 21st, limit May 26th.

FREDERICK N. SKINNER, Secretary of the Council.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair on exhibition at A. D. Brown's, on Front street. This picture in rich oil colors was executed by a pupil of Mrs. McIntire, and is a faithful reproduction of the original. Mrs. McIntire solicits orders for this class of work; also for Tapestry Painting. She will make special prices during May and June, at Mrs. C. B. Devane's, No. 8 North Front street. †

A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

A Notable Gathering from All Quarters of the Globe.

The quadrennial Conference of the African Methodist Church will convene to-morrow at 10 a. m. in St. Stephen's church, corner of Fifth and Red Cross streets. Its sessions will probably continue three or four weeks and many matters of vital interest to the church will be considered; among these will be the revision of the Book of Discipline, and the question of admitting women delegates to conferences. Besides, four bishops will be elected.

Over 700 delegates and visitors to the Conference will be in attendance, and already over five hundred have arrived, representing every State in the Union, and England, Africa, South America, the West India Islands and British Guiana.

The Bishops of the Church in attendance are Turner, Gaines, Grant, Tanner, Salters, Lee, Arnett and Hanby. Bishop Turner—the senior bishop—will call the Conference to order.

To-day, all the colored churches will be filled with worshippers and the services in each will be conducted by some of the ministers in attendance at the Conference.

BASE BALL.

Chapel Hill Boys Interested in the Wilmington Team.

A letter to the STAR from Chapel Hill says that three of the N. C. University players have read with interest base ball articles in the STAR and are glad to learn that their home boys are contemplating organizing a team for this season, and that if a good team is organized to place the names of Messrs. Fred Pearsall, Arthur Belden and Jas. M. Stevenson on the list. The writer says:

"Seeing by the STAR that the base-ball craze has struck Wilmington I naturally feel interested in the movement, being one of the home boys, and I infer that you are interested in securing good players and looking out for the general interest of the movement. There are three Wilmington boys here who play good ball and I am sure will be glad to play on the home team, viz: Pearsall, Stevenson and Belden. Boom base ball and let's have some number one games after the boys return."

Election of Officers.

At the last regular meeting of Linden Grove No. 9, United Ancient Order of Druids, the following were elected officers for the ensuing term:

Jr. P. A.—Dr. J. H. Dreher.
N. A.—F. P. Baldwin.
V. A.—Jas. D. Hume.
Secretary—Geo. Zeigler.
Treasurer—Thos. J. Gore.
I. G.—C. T. Green.
V. G.—Wm. H. Milan.
Conductor—Jas. W. Sneeden.
R. H. B. to N. A.—C. A. Peters.
L. H. B. to N. A.—W. J. Newton.
R. H. B. to V. A.—R. L. Jackson.
L. H. B. to V. A.—A. P. Levy.
Trustees—A. J. Marshall, W. E. Yopp and T. J. Burke.

The above officers will be installed on the night of May 7th, 1896, by Deputy Grand Arch Geo. Zeigler. A special supper will be prepared for the occasion.

Acknowledgment.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society thank the friends mention below for contributions sent during the past month, viz: Col. J. C. Tipton, Rutherfordton *Democrat*; Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Bridgers, Mrs. O'Connor, Miss Jennie Bunting, sent packages seven times; Mrs. Sweeny, Mrs. De Cover, Mrs. Joseph Waters, Miss Stella Divine, Mrs. W. A. French, Mrs. Louis Belden, Mrs. Jno. Hedrick, Sr., Mrs. Martin Willard, five packages; Mrs. A. A. Willard, Mrs. W. R. French, Mrs. R. J. Bunting, three times; Mrs. Gabe Holmes, Mrs. H. D. Barkheimer, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Reuben Pickett, three times; contributions in money from Col. J. L. Cantwell, Mrs. Roger Moore, Mrs. H. G. Latimer; beef every week from Mr. J. F. Garrell and Mr. W. M. Hayes, Jr.; beef tea several times from Mrs. Mendelsohn for dispensary; milk each day, Mrs. Roger Moore.

Reduced Rates on the S. A. L.

The Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets at reduced rates to Raleigh on May 4th, 5th, 6th and 13th, 18th and 14th on account of the North Carolina Republican State Convention, May 14th, and the Grand Council Royal Arcanum of North Carolina May 6th. Rate for the round trip from Wilmington, $6 55.

Reduced rates are also authorized to Charlotte and return on account of the annual convention of the Episcopal Church of North Carolina and St. Andrews Brotherhood May 6th-10th. Rate for round trip $7.75. Tickets on sale May 4th to 9th, final limit May 12th.

Catherine Kennedy Home.

To-morrow, May 4th, is the anniversary of the opening of the Catherine Kennedy Home, whose history for the past year has shown what a marked interest our people have taken in this charity. It is desired that instead of the usual monthly visiting day, all the friends of the Home shall unite in giving it a generous "pounding" on Monday, its first anniversary in the present building.

In the evening at 8 o'clock, at the Home, anniversary exercises will be held, to which all friends are cordially invited.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—20 bales cotton, 30 casks spirits turpentine, 101 bbls rosin, 27 bbls tar, 27 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—46 casks spirits turpentine, 69 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Cotton, 20 bales; spirits turpentine, 76 casks; rosin, 170 bbls; tar, 27 bbls; crude turpentine, 24 bbls.

— Mr. Eugene Williams, of Philadelphia, is in the city, stopping at The Purcell.

RUSSELL'S SAVAGES.

PANDEMONIUM IN THE WAKE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Fierce Fight Between the Russell and Dockery Factions—A Bolt—Two Sets of Delegates Elected to the State and Congressional Conventions—Other Raleigh News—Heavy Rains—Railroad Earnings.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 2.

The city is alive with Republicans who are here from the remote quarters of the county. They present an amusing appearance, some of them are regular "Reubens," but the local heeler has them in arms and is furnishing all the conversational water they can hide. It is reported that money is being used freely. Both sides are claiming the victory in advance, but Dockery seems to have the day by a safe majority. A little trading, may, however, turn the tables. Dockery swept the country and Russell the city.

The Dockery people say they have close to 100 instructed delegates.

The Convention to-day will be marked by many contests. There will be at least ten from the city. The chairman is a Dockery man.

Mr. Willis Briggs of this city won the Tom Dixon medal given the best orators in the senior class of the Euzelian Society of Wake Forest College. The orations were delivered last night.

The gross earnings of the Raleigh & Gaston, the Carolina Central, the Seaboard & Roanoke, the Raleigh & Augusta, S. C. & N. and all the divisions which comprise the S. A. L. in the State for the last quarter, amounted to $701,484. This year the gross earnings amount to $855 513; showing an increase over the returns for the quarter of $154,079.

The Board of Aldermen will meet in special session on the 11th instant to consider the advisability of calling an election for the issuance of $50,000 worth of bonds for school and street improvements. The schools are terribly overcrowded and it is proposed to erect two large buildings costing ten thousand dollars each. There will be a new building for each of the races.

Much interest is manifested in Dr. Pritchard, who has host of friends in Raleigh.

The A. & M. College battalion will give a public drill on Friday afternoons in the future.

Mr. H. M. Ivey was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, to succeed Dr. O. E. Everett, last night.

Bingham School has offered 11 scholarships to North Carolina boys. Each of the State Congressmen and U. S. Senators are entitled to a scholarship.

Heavy rains visited this section last night. The farmers are much encouraged. Rain was badly needed.

Strawberries are coming in quite plentifully now. The berries about here are quite small, on account of the dry weather.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Republican county convention was marked by the wildest scenes of excitement. Order was out of the question and pandemonium reigned.

The committee on credentials, with a majority for Dockery, remained out five hours and finally submitted minority and majority reports. The majority report, favoring seating half the Dockery contestants, was adopted.

The silver question was brought up and Jim Young stated that every negro in North Carolina favored free silver. Ham Jones said he could not see how they could support McKinley then.

Loge Harris was nominated by the Russellites for permanent chairman. Maj. Martin was put up by the Dockeryites. The vote was fifty-eight to fifty-five. Soon after the Dockeryites withdrew amidst great excitement. The Dockery people give as their reasons for withdrawing that the convention was packed; that delegates not resident citizens of the State, took part; that bribery was practiced and money used by Russellites; that the tally-sheet on the vote for chairman was incorrectly reported, and that the disturbance was raised prevent Dockery men getting fair play. Harris put the motion for the election of delegates by viva voce vote, and never put the negative as he should have done according to the plan of organization. Both crowds elected delegates to the State and Congressional conventions.

Jim Young says Russell has the victory. There were fourteen delegates at the Dockery meeting.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A Bolt in the Republican Convention—Two Sets of Delegates Appointed.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, May 2.—Cumberland county Republican convention to-day split in twain, with the result that two sets of delegates to the State and Congressional conventions were chosen. Resolutions were passed by one faction recommending Dockery for Governor and A. P. Slocumb for Congress, and by the other recommending Russell for Governor and Warren Carver for Congress. Pandemonium reigned. The conventions were in session six hours. The Russell faction was headed by the chairman of the Executive Committee; the Dockery bolters' faction by Musselwhite, of Rockfish.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Services in St. John's church to-day, fourth Sunday after Easter, by the rector, Rev. Dr. Carmichael, at 11 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m.

St. Paul's church, Fourth and Orange streets, Rev. F. N. Skinner rector. Services to-day, fourth Sunday after Easter: Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock, evening prayer at 4.30 o'clock, Litany service at 8 p. m., Sunday school at 4 p. m. All seats free.

Owing to the absence of Rev. Boldt to the meeting of Synod, there will be no services in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner Sixth and Market streets.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Ebenezer Baptist church: Preaching at 10 45. Sunday school at 13. Preaching at 8 and 7.45. Rally all day.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

SAYS WILLIAMS IS A SPY.

Dr. Diaz Charges That the American Consul is Giving Aid to the Spaniards.

TAMPA, FLA., April 30.—Dr. Alberto J. Diaz and family and his brother Alfredo V. Diaz arrived to-night from Cuba, having been ordered to leave the island within twenty four hours. Dr. Diaz makes charges against American Consul Williams. He says:

"When arrested I was never informed of any charges against me, and Consul General Williams would not tell me with what crime I was charged.

"He is in truth a Spanish spy, and cross-examined my wife to find out if I had held communication with insurgents, and to learn if I sympathized with them. He has made no effort in behalf of any American except when prodded by the Washington authorities.

"Twenty Spanish soldiers entered my home at 4 a. m. April 16, without any civil warrant, and began searching for letters. They found nothing but one American newspaper. They ordered me and my brother to go with them, but I obtained permission first to write a letter to Consul Williams, notifying him of my arrest. I also left a telegram for Dr. I. T. Tichenor, of Atlanta, Ga., telling my wife to send it if I did not return home by noon, as I would be in jail.

"A military officer came April 21 to interrogate us, and we asked for a civil trial, but were refused. I sent a telegram by a friend to Dr. Tichenor, saying: 'Do not come; need protection quick; military trial.' Next morning this message and money were returned to me with the information that the Spanish Government and Consul Williams would not allow it to pass.

"I sent a private messenger to Key West, and when the Government found I had succeeded in informing my friends I was released in five hours. We are American citizens."

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted,

EVERYBODY TO CALL AND TRY THE best Whiskey, Wine and Beer in the city. Mixed drinks a specialty. Fine Cigars, &c. French Cafe.
A. P. LEVY, Manager,
my 2 tf 117 Princess street.

We Are Still

IN BUSINESS at No. 11 South Front street and would be pleased to have you give us a call when in need of our services. Respectfully,
H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
apr 26 tf Barbers and Hair Dressers.

OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 6th,

Will be repeated the beautiful romantic drama,

"Under Two Flags."

Original cast, "our own" orchestra and the Southern Mandolin Club.
Seats 50c, 35c and 25c. my 3 2t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of S. A. Schloss & Co. have this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Nathan withdraws from the firm. Mr. S. A. Schloss will continue the business at the old stand 24 North Front street, and assumes all debts. All bills due must be paid by May 10th.

S. A. SCHLOSS.
AARON NATHAN.

Wilmington, May 1st, 1896.

All goods will be offered at factory prices until May 20th. To be convinced of this you have only to come in and price the goods. my 3 1t

Spanish Peanuts.

100 Bushels Spanish Peanuts.
250 Bags Best Meal.
400 Bags Ohio Valley Corn.
15 New Cheese.
50 Dozen Brooms.
25 Barrels Mott's Vinegar.
25 Barrels Mott's Cider.

We will make price satisfactory. Send orders to
W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.
my 3 tf D&W 226 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

At The Unlucky Corner

A fine lot of two-year-old

North Carolina Hams 12½c Per Pound.

Any quantity of fine LEMONS at the old price.

Strawberries Fresh Every Day.

The biggest bottle of PICKLES you ever saw at 25 cents.

S. W. SANDERS,
apr 24 tf

Office Sec'y Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 2, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of that Company payable to all holders of record of this date. Dividend due and payable on and after May 12, 1896. The transfer books will stand closed from May 2nd to May 12th, 1896, inclusive. JAS. F. POST, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer W. & W. R. R. Co.
ma 3 tf

SOUTHPORT AND WILMINGTON.

STEAMER WILMINGTON.

	Leave Wilmington. A. M.	P. M.	Leave Southport. A. M.	P. M.
MONDAY	9 30	.....	6 00	2 30
TUESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
WEDNESDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
THURSDAY	9 30	.....	.....	2 30
FRIDAY	9 30	5 00	.....	2 30
SATURDAY	.....	2 30	8 00	.....

ap 19 tf J. W. HARPER.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Successors to Katz & Polvogt.

No offerings better than ours for this week—no prices so low. It'll be a week full of pleasing Bargains—ten hours each day of joyful money-saving opportunities. T'will be to your interest to visit us.

DON'T LONG for a New Dress just because other stores want you to pay more than you feel you can afford, for we've fixed our prices to suit your purse. Now, just look in here this week, and we'll show Black Figured Mohairs, entirely new fabrics, 42 inches wide, in Superb Designs, especially adapted for separate Skirts and far superior in every way to Figured Taffeta which is selling at several places at 75c the yard. The figures, which are in numerous designs, are as black and shiny as a donkey's eyeball; in fact, it is altogether too pretty to sell at 59c per yard. But that's our price. Come in, anyway—even if you don't want to buy. Make your shopping headquarters with us. Meet your friends in our store; nobody will press you to buy; we're always glad to see you; but don't forget the price of the Black Figured Mohair.

Silk Figured Mohairs. **59c**

THINK OF THIS!—Batiste, in plain and in a number of designs, including small choice figures in Blue, Red, Brown and Black, every one of which is warranted absolutely fast colors, to go here for a song almost this week. These goods cannot be purchased anywhere else in this country, we having taken the entire production. In consequence of an immense purchase we are enabled to offer them not at 18c per yard, which is their actual worth, but at the extremely low price of 12½c the yard. Speaking of Bargains—this is one, and a good one, too.

Linen Batiste. **12 1-2c**

Dressmakers' Department.

Rustle Percaline, all desirable colors, heretofore sold at 18c. yard. This week 12½ cents.

"Jutina" Canvas, the new stiffening for Skirts, for 12½c per yard only. This week 10c.

Fifty pieces Fancy Figured Sateen, sold everywhere at at 25c. Monday's price 14c.

One case of English Silesias, in all the desirable shades, also black and white, actual value 15c. This week 10c.

Best Kid Cambric, for special sale. This week 4c.

Fine French Hair Cloth, in gray only, worth 35c, at 28c.

Linen Department.

Bleached Table Damask, never offered before for less than 49c. This week 35c.

64-inch Bleached Table Damask, would be considered excellent value at 75c. This week's price while it lasts 58c.

Dinner Napkins made to retail for $3 50 dozen. This week $1 19.

Extra large and fine Huck Towels; these have been 35c each. This week's price 23c.

Will sell on Monday two cases of Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom Muslin, not more than 20 yards to a customer at 7c.

Samples sent on application.

36-inch White Homespun, 3½c; best Sea Island, 5c.

Splendid Dress Gingham, 4c per yard.

44-inch wide Spring Dress Flannel, the best and newest thing in fine Dress Suiting, worth $1.00 per yard; we have it for 55c; this is new goods, the best, a special job; come and see it.

Shirt Waist Calico at 4c, and all the new things in Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Laces, Jets and Braids. When you need Dress Goods give our's a look; we are in it for business and no mistake. This is the season to buy new Millinery, and we want to fit you up. Misses white rough straw, wide brim Sailors, at 20c; black smooth straw, 9c. Ladies' high crown, bound Sailors, in blue, black and white, 25c each. One line of white and black Sailors, in fine straw, all styles, the bell crown and straight crown, at 50, 75c, $1.00, 1.25 and 1.50. In this line of fine Sailors we lead. Call or write for these goods. In Trimmed Hats we try to please. We have four trimmers that have had 10 years' experience. Hats of all prices. Trimmed with flowers, ribbon and chiffon for 50c each. Fine Hats of all the new goods in the best styles, trimmed or untrimmed, as you may desire. Fine Chips and fancy braid of all the latest styles. They run in price from 35c to $3.00 untrimmed; from 75c to $5.00 trimmed. Come to us for your Millinery Trimmings. All the new straw trimming, laces, ornaments, chiffons, buckles, aigrettes and ribbons of all styles.

Remember we sell Clothing for men and boys; suits and odd pants. Underwear of all kinds. Men's and boy's Hats. Notions of every make. A genuine French woven fine Corset, worth $1.00, our price 89c each.

You will find us at 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Headquarters for Bargains of all kinds. Mail orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

ma 3 tf WILMINTON'S BIG RACKET STORE.

C. W. POLVOGT & CO.,

Sole Agents for W. B. Corset and Butterich Patterns.

my 3 tf No. 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Bargain Seekers Note These Facts.

We want to tell a long story in a few short words. We are doing the Dry Goods business of the city, and the cause of this is that we do business on the one price plan, and all goods are sold for cash and at prices that defy competition. Read over our price list and see what we are doing—slaughtering Dry Goods of every kind. Notions of all styles, Shoes of the best make, and Millinery in the greatest quantity.

PRICE LIST:

SHOES—Ladies' Pat. Tip Oxfords, three-hole lace, nice pretty styles, 45c a pair; Ladies' Sandals, with silk ribbon bow with buckle, 85c; a beautiful Slipper, trimmed with pat. leather trimming; 85c; Ladies' best and finest Slippers, $1.69, 2.00 and 2.50 each; Ladies' fine Kid Shoes in narrow last; the best Shoes at $1 39, worth $2.50 to 3.00, our price only $1.39 each; Women's solid job shoes at 50 and 60c each, only one pair of a kind. Ladies' pat. tip Dongola, soft fine Shoes, 78c a pair. Children's soft fine button Shoes, 2's to 5's, at 20c each; better and finer, 35 and 50c. Misses Shoes of all styles from 8's to 2's. Men's solid Shoes, nicely made, in Lace and Congress, $1.00. Gentlemen's very nice lace Shoes, in nice goods, at 95c a pair. If you are in need of Shoes wholesale or retail, come to us for bargains in all styles. We have about 5,000 pairs to select from, and promise to tickle your fancy and please your purse.

DRESS GOODS of every kind—new, fresh and fine. Styles the latest, quality the best and prices the lowest. Twenty-five pieces new Shirt Waist Silk just received, 18 inches wide; all fine colors. Best Wash Silks made, 25c per yard.

32-inch beautiful styles, 35c.
36-inch Black Brilliantine, brocaded, 19 and 25c.
38-inch beautiful, good plain, 40c.
40-inch beautiful black, all wool filling and silk warp, 60c.
39-inch Henrietta, nice goods, 25c.
39-inch blue and black Serge, 35c.
40-inch Diagonal Serge, 35c per yard.
36-inch Lawn, fast colors, linen finish, 10c per yard.
30-inch Pique, beautiful new goods, 10c.
37-inch linen finished Chambray at 5c, worth 8c.
60-inch Turkey red Table Linen, absolutely fast colors, 39c per yard.
35-inch Dress Plaids, 8c.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Make Deposits in the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

All amounts deposited to-day, (Wednesday, April 29th), to-morrow (Thursday, April 30th), and the day after (Friday, May 1st), will begin to bear interest May 1st.

The Savings and Trust Company

Is the largest strictly Savings Bank in North Carolina.

Total Assets $250,000.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. Walters, Vice President
ap 29 tf GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

WE SOLICIT YOUR ORDERS

—FOR—

Engravings, Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards, Monograms, Dies, Cuts, Etc.

We keep up with the times, and can show you samples of the very latest sryles in this line. We make a specialty of

Fine Stationery,

and keep constantly on hand a complete stock of Crane's, Hurd's and Ward's fine linen Paper and Envelopes in various tints and sizes.

Don't send North for what you can buy for less price at home.

C. W. YATES & CO.

ap 26 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $5 00 per year, ($2 50 for six months, $1 25 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $80 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper references, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to its position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1896

FOOLING WITH THE FARMER.

The gold standard organs are paying a good deal of attention now to the wage-earners, and they are not forgetting the farmer, in whom they have begun to take almost as much fraternal interest as they do in the wage earner. We referred recently to the striking coincidence in the interest they and the high tariff boomers show in the wage-earners, but the coincidence extends to the farmer also, in whom the tariff boomer has always professed a lively interest as the gold standard organs are doing now. We again remark that this is beautiful to behold.

The New York *Herald* is a 24-carat gold paper. Its owner is worth several millions of dollars and may naturally be supposed to have a fellow feeling for his brother toilers whether they make their bread by sweating at the forge or the bench, or between the handles of the plow. Nothing but a sympathetic and deep rooted interest in his fellow toilers could have inspired anything like the following which we clip from the *Herald*:

"Papers advocating the free coinage of silver continue their frantic efforts to persuade American agriculturists that the exports of their surplus products are profitless under our existing gold standard, but would be highly profitable under free silver.

"Farmers must be blind as bats if they can be moved by such talk. What can be plainer than the proposition that our farmers who now get annually 200,000,000 gold dollars or the equivalent, for their surplus products exported to England, would, under free coinage, receive that number of silver dollars worth only 50 cents apiece. The prices of all surplus farm products are fixed in foreign gold-standard countries, and no free coinage act passed by Congress can increase them. Any such attempt by Congress would be as futile and ridiculous as its numerous professed attempts for political ends, to raise wages by passing high tariff laws—as powerless as an act to 'buy the moon.'

"Free coinage of silver would entail a loss of more than $100,000,000 every year to our farmers and planters on the exports of agricultural products to Great Britain alone, while it would nearly double the cost of their living and of raising their crops."

For a fine specimen of superlative cheek and nonsense this is entitled to a front place, and the farmer who could be influenced or fooled by it would be entitled to a front place in the idiotic ranks. The price of the farmer's surplus products, this writer tells us, is "fixed" in gold standard countries, which is to some extent true. But these prices, whether fixed in gold standard countries or not, are governed by the law of supply and demand. If the supply exceeds the demand the price goes down, if it is below the demand the price goes up, so that after all it isn't the gold standard countries that fix the prices but the marketable quantity. England buys the foodstuffs which she needs from the United States and other countries. If she can get what she needs by offering a small price for it she offers a small price; if not, the price goes up. And so with other countries which do not produce enough to feed their own people. But although these prices are "fixed" in gold standard countries they are fixed on a silver basis; that is, the bushel of wheat runs with the ounce of silver, and other things run in proportion with the bushel of wheat. A comparison of the prices paid in England for wheat for years will show that with very little change the bushel of wheat and the ounce of silver have gone together unless when a large or a short crop may have caused more or less of a departure from this rule.

This is one of the reasons of the low price in Europe of farm products since 1873. Wheat is worth in England to-day per bushel about the price of an ounce of silver. English wheat buyers or corn buyers do not pay for the wheat and corn and other farm products they buy with their gold, but with the money of the country they buy from. The farmer does not sell his produce to the English consumer, but to the American shipper, who pays him in silver, paper or any other money that may be convenient. The prices are made, or "fixed," as the *Herald* says, in gold standard countries, but the American farmer is paid in silver, or any other money than gold, which he never sees in exchange for his products.

He now gets say 60 cents a bushel for wheat. Would he get less if silver were remonetized in this country? If he didn't get less how would he be worse off than before? But they virtually admit that he would get more when they say that remonetization would depreciate silver, because they say that everything else would go up, and that while getting in return for his products depreciated money he would not only not be better off but worse off than he was before. That's mere nonsense. How is the remonetizing of silver in this country going to depreciate silver in European gold standard countries? There is nothing in our remonetizing it to depreciate their currency. But isn't this also an admission that the American farmer is now paid in silver and not in "gold or its equivalent," as the *Herald* says he is. He is paid in silver, and if he gets the "equivalent" of gold in silver then he should receive about $1.20 a bushel for his wheat, for they tell us that the American dollar is worth in European estimation, at least, only 50 cents.

But there is another view that these gold gentlemen lose sight of altogether. We sell only our surplus farm products abroad, and everyone knows that the home market is governed both by the prospective surplus and by the volume of money in circulation. If the volume be large and the supply of products moderate the price will go up; if the surplus be small or there be none it will go up to. If the home prices be high the European country which needs foodstuffs will have to come up to the home market price to get them. We saw an illustration of this last Fall in the cotton market. The crop was so much reduced that the indications were that the surplus would be wiped out, and on the strength of that the prices went up. They remained up until business depression in this country and complications abroad threatening war reduced the demand and prices went down.

The business depression in this country was due mainly to the scarcity of money, by the hoarding at money centers, and the ostracizing of silver by the big banks which are doing all they can to keep it out of circulation. If the volume of money were expanded, as it would be by the free coinage of silver it would stimulate development and the establishment of new industries, giving work to thousands of idle people and raising the wages of those employed, thus creating a larger demand for food stuffs, cutting down the surplus and raising the price not only at home but abroad. The man who can't see that must be as dull as a crowbar.

MINOR MENTION.

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has been hoodooed. About the time that his colleage, Senator Teller, of Colorado, was giving notice that he would pull out from the Republican party if the Convention at St. Louis declared for gold the Republican managers put a spell on Wolcott and got him to write a letter to put a check on the tendency out West to break out of the ranks. He wrote his letter and not having anything better to fall back on as a justification lifted the Populist scare-crow, of which he really has as little dread as he has of war with Great Britain over the Venezuela question, of which he seemed soon after his return from Europe very much afraid. If this letter has any effect at all it will be to strengthen the silver men of the West, to make them more aggressive, and to encourage the very thing which it was written to prevent, when he talks in this style:

"There is no sacrifice I would not make to secure the remonetization of silver, not because Colorado is a producer of silver, but because, in my opinion, prosperity will never return to us until bimetallism at the former ratio is re-established, and because the appreciating value of gold and the shrinking of values which necessarily follow this appreciation, must bring only disaster and poverty and suffering to all the people of this country who are not leaders of money."

"To secure the unlimited coinage of silver I would count party ties as nothing. As this moment, however, the situation which confronts us is this: Both of the two great parties are apparently opposed to free coinage by the United States. The Populist party favors free coinage, but only as a means to secure more currency and as a stepping stone to unlimited paper money, and it unites with its free coinage advocacy socialistic and paternalistic doctrines which are dangerous in tendency, and which would be, if adopted, destructive of free institutions. I know of no fourth party as yet entitled to our confidence and support, although the wisdom of leaders whose character and abilities we trust may find some common ground upon which bimetallists, untainted with Populism, may stand.

"Under these circumstances and conditions, therefore, I desire to be counted as a Republican, proud of the traditions of my party, glorying in its achievements, and till hopeful that the great party, which has heretofore stood for the masses against the classes, may, on this great economic question, yet range itself on the side of humanity and of civilization.

"If either one of the two great parties shall declare in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver at our mints, existing political conditions in Colorado will undergo a sweeping change, and in this letter I speak only of the situation as it is to-day.

"There is, in my opinion, one event which might involve our country in worse disaster than gold monometallism, and only one, and that would be the triumph of Populism. Colorado suffered under the degradation and blight of Populist rule for two years. I believe it the duty of every good citizen to stand up and fight in the open against a repetition of that ruinous experiment."

* * *

Senator Tillman seems to enjoy the notoriety he has achieved as a pitchfork manipulator. There may be times and occasions when the "pitchfork" may be employed to some good purpose, but when a man, occupying the position of United States Senator, becomes so fond of that kind of performances that he goes out of his way to seek an opportunity to use it the performance becomes monotonous and rather and nauseating to sensible and decent people. Mr. Tillman is a zealous man, and as he said in his speech Friday "desperate," but his jabbing exhibitions are not so much the result of his zeal as of his love of notoriety, of which he has enjoyed an unusual amount since he entered public life and entered the Senate. There is nothing to be gained by such speeches as he made Friday, at least nothing by the constituency that Senator Tillman is supposed to represent. The gain is all on the other side, for the tendency of such speeches is to drive conservative people away from such extreme, reckless, rattlebrain men, if the opinion become prevalent that they speak by authority or represent the sentiment of those for whom they profess to speak. We believe in a man standing squarely up to his convictions and fighting for them with vim, but he ought to do it decently and in order. If a Democrat goes into a Democratic convention he should abide by the action of that convention when in accordance with the rules, regulations and usages of the party. If he isn't willing to do this he shouldn't go into the convention, but do his fighting outside. In striking contrast to Senator Tillman, Senator Hill, in replying to him, talked like a Democrat when he said, "and no matter what may be in store for us in the next campaign, come victory or defeat, come sunshine or shadows, I will be found in both, whoever may be the Democratic candidate, and in behalf of whatever may be the National platform.

* * *

The gold organs in the Democratic party are claiming that the result of the Democratic Convention in Michigan was a victory for gold, but it is no such thing. The financial plank adopted touches the money question only in so far as to endorse the efforts of the administration to maintain the parity between our different kinds of money, but does not commit the party to the gold standard. That plank reads thus:

"On the finance question we recognize that this administration stands upon and has consistently carried out the platform of the National Democratic Convention of 1892, on which it was elected by the people which declared that the parity of the metals in our currency should be maintained. The platform of the National Convention on this question, which has carried the country overwhelmingly for our party, should be the Democratic doctrine until another platform is formed by another National Convention."

The difference between the men who drafted and adopted this plank and the silver advocates is that the former endorse the administration in its efforts to maintain the parity between the metals while the silver advocates believe that it went further than the platform of 1892 required in paying out gold only when it could have redeemed our obligations in "coin," as provided for by law. But having said so much it utters no declaration as to coinage but contents itself with practically reiterating the platform of 1892, which it contends shall be the "doctrine of the party until another platform is adopted by another National Convention." And that is precisely the position taken by the friends of silver, who have discovered that the platform of 1892 has been differently construed on some points, while ignored in others, and will now insist upon having a platform that cannot be misunderstood or misconstrued.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The only hope for Democratic victory this year lies in a free coinage platform and nominee.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— Col. Ludlow's report on the Nicaragua Canal is a hard blow to that enterprise, but we need the canal—perhaps more than $150,000,000 worth.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

—— Easy Boss Platt seized upon Grant's birthday as a handy peg whereon to hang his latest platform, in which the only plank with any aspect of novelty is that in favor of giving our great cities every opportunity to obtain the best possible municipal government—which would be pronounced a clear case of plagiarism from Mr. Quay but for the sanctimonious tone of the entire production and the manner in which it praises Grant as "an honest man and a straightforward one," but the point of Platt's letter, which no doubt prompted the writing of it, lies in this veiled drive at McKinley—still in the form of eulogy of Grant: "He never 'straddled,' he never 'wabbled,' and he never consented that any man or any body of men should either 'wabble' or 'straddle for him.'" Mr. Whitelaw Reid to the contrary notwithstanding, it becomes plain that when the break at St. Louis shall come Platt's forces, at least, will not be found breaking for the McKinley lines.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

— Pender *Star*: Burgaw shipped one hundred and one crates of strawberries on Monday last. This was the largest shipment of any station on the road for that day. Since about 175 crates daily are shipped.

IF IN OF FAITH.

BY T. B JUSTICE.

I may not look upon the bud in sweet repose,
And see the beauty of the full blown rose,
With hues and perfume rare.
I catch no lily's fragrance from the bulb in earth
I cannot see the power that gives it birth—
Faith tells me it is there.

I cannot see the crystal drops of rain
That yonder rising clouds in heaven contain
In fullness for each year,
I cannot touch, with hands, the soul of light
That lives within my baby's eyes so bright—
Faith tells me it is there.

I cannot see within my soul the hope
That cheers me when in gloom I sometimes grope,
'Tis not for me to see.
I cannot grasp the crown and robe that wait,
Beyond the grave, inside the golden gate—
Faith says it is for me.

My mortal vision cannot see my God,
In mercy touch me with a chastening rod,
But then, I know 'tis He.
By faith I know, I hear My Father say,
Walk here my child, it is my chosen way,
'Twill lead you unto me.

Raleigh Biblical Recorder.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— Flattery and fun are not found in the Bible.

— Great burdens are easily borne with Christ.

— Communion with God makes the life shine.

— God makes a standing offer of all needed grace.

— The sin we have no mercy on, will soon have no mercy on us.

— A golden opportunity never knocks at the same door twice.

— No man is a Christian for his saying so unless his works carry it out.

— Let it not be forgotten that it is one thing to make good resolves, and another to carry them out.

— God, who keeps His word with birds and fishes in their migratory instinct, will also keep His word with man.

— The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything.—*Carlisle.*

— Don't carry your politics into your religion, but your religion into your politics. Do not try to conform your praying with your voting, but your voting with your praying. Make religion, not politics, the standard.—*North Carolina Baptist.*

— We have but chewed the husks of religion, which are often bitter, and have never eaten the kernel until we feel that there is nothing in our power that we would not do for God, and nothing in our substance we would not give to Him, and nothing in ourselves that we would not consecrate to Him.—*Spurgeon*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The death of Mr. Lon Foy, who for some time had been overseer for Mr. W. A. Deans, occurred last night at his home at Greenleaf, after a protracted illness.

— Morganton *Herald*: Old Aunt Mandy Erwin, colored, who keeps a restaurant in Morganton, was dressing a two-year old gobbler last Saturday, and to her surprise she found in him an egg about the size of an ordinary hen egg. Mandy says she was a little frightened when she first saw the egg, and that she can't understand it. Neither can we.

— Louisburg *Times*: Mr. Chas. J. Alston is canvassing the town soliciting subscriptions to the capital stock of a smoking tobacco factory to be organized in Louisburg. He tells us that quite a number of people have subscribed for stock and that the prospect for securing the necessary amount is promising.

— Sanford *Express*: Large shipments of chickens are being made here to Northern markets every few days. The most of these chickens are raised in Chatham, Randolph and other counties west of here, and bring good prices in Richmond, Baltimore, New York and other cities. Many of those who have tried raising poultry in North Carolina find it a very profitable business.

— Roanoke *Beacon*: Mr. M. J. Norman is being rated as one of our most enterprising fine stock fanciers. He has about ten as fine blooded cows as can be found, he is giving much attention to the business and we believe it is paying him. There is every reason to believe that stock raising in this section can be made profitable and we hope Mr. Norman's success will be the means of getting others interested in the enterprise.

— Charlotte *News*: Mrs. Sarah L. Jamison, wife of the late McKee Jamison, died at her home 514 South Church street, at 10.55 o'clock this morning, of paralysis. Mrs. Jamison was 61 years of age. —— Still another new milling enterprise for Charlotte was put on foot to day, the articles of incorporation being filed at the court house for the Southern Card Clothing Company. The incorporators are Messrs. Stewart Leslie, R. W. Watchorn and John McMillan. It is to be a cotton and woollen mill supply factory, and will manufacture all machine card clothing, leather belting, loom reeds, loom strapping, and hand stripping cards and all other supplies for cotton and woollen mills. The capital stock is $30,000.

TWINKLINGS.

— May—"Just think, Bob is playing in the Aston Villa team."

Clara—"That's jolly. What is he, halfback or quarter-back?"

May—"Neither. Charley Prudleon says he's the greatest drawback the team ever had."—*Illustrated Bits.*

— "So he denied himself for the sake of his family?"

"Ah, yes, noble man. His right name was Reginald Van Corker, but when he was hanged in Arizona for stealing a mule he nobly called himself John Smith."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Fashionable Patient: — "This bill is exhorbitant."

Doctor—"But"——

Fashionable Patient—"Not a word, sir. Either cut it in two or find something else the matter with me."—*Detroit Tribune.*

— "What is your idea of an intellectual woman, Mrs. Outskirts?"

"Well, she is one who never gets out the hammock and bangs it up until after her husband makes all the garden beds she has mapped out."—*Chicago Record.*

AUSTRALIAN SLANG.

HOW A LANGUAGE MAY BE ENRICHED BY CIRCUMSTANCE.

Words Adapted From Foreign Languages or Coined Outright—Eventually a New Dictionary May Be Necessary For the Convenience of Newcomers.

Every year and every month more and more Englishmen go out to Australia to try to take advantage of the flowing tide of fortune, while of those who stay at home an ever increasing number interest themselves pecuniarily in Australian ventures and become insensibly acquainted in consequence with an entirely novel group of ideas and modes of expression. At first these new words and phrases are very confusing to the English mind. Many of them indeed are literally taken from foreign languages—namely, those of the various Australian aboriginal tribes or "back fellows," as they are called. Others are old English slang, forgotten now in this country, and others new English slang imported direct from America. There is some excuse, therefore, for the temporary confusion of the newly arrived stranger, or "new chum," when he first hears this odd jargon mingled with the queen's English.

There are certain words which even Englishmen generally understand, words which constantly recur, but which, as it is unsafe to take anything for granted, shall be explained and defined at the outset. Such a word is "bush." This means uncleared ground, and especially the enormous areas covered with open forests of eucalyptus, or "gum," as it is locally termed. A "bushman" is not a black fellow in the sense in which the Dutch used the word at the Cape, but means a man accustomed to traverse the bush and able to look after himself therein. To be "bushed" is to be lost in the bush, a fate usually reserved for those who are not bushmen and very commonly ending in death. It may be said that bush is a general word, including what the government statistician of New South Wales terms "open, brush and scrub forests." The "brush" forests are found chiefly along the coasts and consist largely of fern trees, palms, cabbage trees, Moreton Bay figs, etc. The "scrub" forests are mostly stunted pines, acacia and gum. Having disposed of these three important words, we may pass on to say that a "squatter" is a large landowner, and his holding is called a "station."

The "squatocracy" corresponds to our squirearchy. A station far removed from centers of civilization is called a "black block;" a small farmer is a "cockatoo" or a "stringy barger;" a young man working on a station for the sake of learning how to farm is called a "jackeroo;" a "selector" is a man who, under certain conditions, is allowed to occupy a small portion of the squatter's holding and farm it until he is bought out by the squatter. Such selectors used formerly to be able to fix on the most valuable parts of the holding. They were then said to have "picked the eyes out of it," and hence, from a connection of this idea with a peacock's tail, to have "peacocked" it. This is still done in some parts of Australia. Naturally holders of stations often have their cattle stolen, especially by these selectors.

Stealing stock from a station is called "duffing." To prevent this it is customary to brand stock. At certain times, however, there are likely to be great numbers of unbranded young stock running wild. These are called "clearskins," and, more rarely, "cleanskins." A "crawler" is a sheep left behind on the road. To "bail" cattle, as is well known, is to secure them by means of a bail; hence to "bail up" is to drive into a corner, and, more generally, to render helpless. The cry of "bail up" signifies "hold your arms above your head and keep them there till further orders or I'll shoot you." The idea of the position is that the person bailed up shall be rendered helpless and not be able to reach his revolver.

So much then for stations and stock. We may now pass on to the station hands. Not many, as a rule, are permanently engaged on one place. A man of all work, especially at shearing time, is called a "rouse about." The ordinary Australian laborer who travels from station to station, carrying his kit or "swag" on his back, is called a "swagman," or "swagger." While on the tramp through the bush with this object in view, he is said to be "on the wallaby" (wallaby being a small form of kangaroo common in the bush), or to be "carrying bluey," and, general speaking, to "hump one's swag" is to make a start, to set out, or continue on a tramp or journey, etc. The man who appears at stations at sunset, ostensibly in search of work, but really desirous only of a night's lodging and some provisions, goes by the name of a "sundowner." Such a man, like all those who are not fit to be accommodated in the squatter's house as guests, is sent to sleep in an outhouse built for the purpose and commonly called the "barracks." Hence a "barracks" has come to mean a rough, or a rowdy of any sort. This word is more common in New Zealand than in Australia, though the slang of both countries is practically the same.

The swagman and the sundowner invariably carry a "pannikin" and a "billy." The former is an open pot, and the latter is usually a tin pot with a lid holding a quart. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that it is usually without a lid, for the lid is soon lost. In this the swagman makes his everlasting drink—tea. Beer and spirits are not very easy to be got in many parts of the bush. But tea can be easily carried, and every one drinks it in Australia to excess. Billy tea is rather good. You boil water in the billy over your little fire in the bush, then throw in a handful of tea and about half a handful of sugar, leave to boil for a few seconds, take it off and drink as soon as it is cool enough. Needless to say, there is no milk in it. The swagman's chief food is "damper"—that is, bread made by himself without yeast and baked on a hot stone in the bush. To make damper well is a high art, and there is not space here to explain how to do it. When there is not time to make damper he makes "beggars on the coals" or something which he calls by a name very similar. "Johnnycake" is thin damper fried in a pan.—London Standard.

Looking Her Best.

The inborn and ineradicable instinct of woman is to look her best under any and all circumstances. Only the most powerful causes can affect or alter this. "When a woman stops crimping her hair, you may know that something serious is the matter," some one has remarked. Compare a woman's instinct in this respect with that of a man. Men and women of the same age, the same influences and possessing the same tastes and ideas will be totally different in this one regard. It is the carelessly dressed woman who is the exception. It is the carelessly dressed man who is the rule.

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A RISKY BUSINESS.

The Habit Indians Have of Sewing the Lips of the Deadly Cobras.

A large cobra de capello was sent home several years ago to Sir Joseph Fayrer, who wanted a supply of venom for analysis. It bit the spoon repeatedly without yielding any, and upon examination was found to have none to yield, not only its fangs but the poisonous glands having been extirpated. A protective operation still more cruel is sometimes practiced by novices in the art of charming and consists of securing the mouth with a stitch of silk passed through the lips in front.

To perform this the poor beast's head is held tightly pressed to the ground by a short stick on which the foot rests, while the other foot restrains the writhing body, leaving both hands at liberty for the needle. Eleven apparently healthy cobras were on one occasion received at the London Zoological gardens. They refused to feed and grew thin. When one died it was discovered that its mouth was sewn up with stitches so fine as to be invisible to any but the closest scrutiny. The rest of them did well on being restored to their normal condition.

In connection with this subject I may mention that a rattlesnake was sent to me from up the country when I was in Demerara, with the history that it had killed a cooly on one of the plantations. It had been badly injured about the spine, probably in capture, so that on reaching me it was not only dead, but decomposed, and I was not able to make any very complete dissection, but I found that its lips were tied together with stitches—obviously the effort of an unpractised hand, since the work was very coarse.

This had apparently been preceded by an unsuccessful attempt to extract the long, erectile, needlelike fangs, for one of these was twisted half round with its bony base and had penetrated the lower lip when the jaws were forcibly closed. It is hardly possible that the duct was not occluded, but enough venom must have remained within the tube of the tiny, delicate syringe to inflict a fatal scratch.—Exchange.

A Scientific Enthusiast.

It is a common error to think of science as opposed to all the poetry of life and scientists as the most cold and matter of fact men. In reality the true scientist is almost always a poet at heart, and the greater he is the more certain is he to be a pure enthusiast and of a deeply reverent spirit. Kepler, exclaiming in the moment of his great discovery, "O God, I think thy thoughts after thee!" is a type of this.

Professor Farrar, who occupied the chair of natural philosophy at Harvard university two-thirds of a century ago, was a man possessed of this enthusiasm for his work, and was beloved by his pupils, whom he inspired with something of his own spirit.

One day the class entered the lecture room and found the professor walking backward and forward, with kindled eye and working face, holding a ball in his hand. Presently he stopped and confronted the class and exclaimed, suiting the action to the word:

"I toss this ball into the air; the earth rises up to meet it and the stars bow down to do it reverence!"

Probably no member of the class who heard these words ever forgot their absolutely accurate lesson—that action and reaction are equal; that the apple which falls to the earth at the same time draws the earth to itself in the exact ratio of their relative weight, and disturbs even the course of the planets and stars. Still less could they forget the grandeur and unity so vividly expressed in that brief imagery.—Youth's Companion.

The Aleutian islands were named by the Russians. The word means "bald rocks."

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

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BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute		5¼
Standard	7¾@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams, ₩ lb	13½@	14
Sides, ₩ lb	7½@	7¾
Shoulders, ₩ lb	6¾@	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides, ₩ lb	5¼@	5¾
Shoulders, ₩ lb	5½@	6¼
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX, ₩ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	43½@	45
Virginia Meal	40 @	42½
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle	@	85
CANDLES— ₩ lb		
Sperm	18 @	20
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	14 @	18½
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	@	5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	8 @	9
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00 @	3 25
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ₩ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25 @	3 50
Choice	3 25 @	3 50
Straight	4 10 @	4 25
Fine Patent	@	4 50
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	43½@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	43½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	41½
Oats, from store	35½@	38
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	40
Cow Peas	50 @	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	@	1 05
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2 @	3¼
LARD, ₩ lb—		
Northern	5½@	6
North Carolina	@	5
LIME, ₩ barrel	@	1 35
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	18 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	12 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" in bbls	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	26 @	27½
" in bbls	28 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" in bbls	14 @	15
Syrup, in bbls	15 @	26
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 85 @	2 45
PORK, ₩ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50@	11 00
Rump	@	11 00
Prime	@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10 @	22
SALT, ₩ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	63
Lisbon	@	
American	@	65
on 196 ₩ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Heart	@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Grans'd	5½@	5¾
Standard A	@	5¾
White Ex. C	@	5½
Extra C, Golden	4 @	4½
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	8½@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	00 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	12½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing.

ROSIN.—Market steady at $1 40 per bbl for Strained and $1 45 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Quiet. Hard 1.80, Yellow Dip 1.70, Virgin 1.90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 27c; rosin, strained, $1.15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 15; crude turpentine $1 20, 1 90, 2 25.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	76
Rosin	170
Tar	27
Crude Turpentine	24

Receipts same day last year—127 casks spirits turpentine, 259 bbls rosin, 143 bbls tar, 99 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 45@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market firm on a basis of 7¾c for middling.. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¾ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝ " "
Low Middling	7 5-16 " "
Middling	7⅜ " "
Good Middling	8 1-16 " "

Same day last year, middling 6¼c.

Receipts—90 bales; same day last year 7.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Evening—Money on call to-day was quoted at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5¼@6 per cent. Sterling exchange dull, steady; actual business in bankers' bills 487¾@488 for sixty days and 488¾@489 for demand. Commercial bills 487@487¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 110; United States twos 94½. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 104; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds were easier.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 2—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8¾c; middling uplands 8¼c.

Cotton futures closed quiet but steady; May 8 00, June 8 02, July 8 00, August 7 99, September 7 43, October 7 28 November 7 20, December 7 20, January 7 23; February 7 26; March —c. Sales 101,800 bales.

Cotton—net — bales; gross receipts 117 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded —— bales; sales —— sales bales, to spinners 218, bales; stock (actual) 137,130 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 5,166 bales; exports to Great Britain 9 244 bales; to France 4,941 bales; to the Continent —— bales; stock 411,990 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,971,768 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,20,649 bales; exports to

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for

Infants and Children.

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Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

Children Cry

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dec 27 1y

THE COSTUME SHE WORE.

She had five trunks of remarkable size
And a tiny valise.
The trunks she appeared very highly to prize,
But not the valise.
The custom house officer sized up the pile
And thought that the woman must travel in style,
But he didn't believe it was really worth while
To touch the valise.

He opened the trunks to see what was there,
But "passed" the valise,
'Twas such a diminutive, dainty affair—
Was the little valise.
But she was a dancer, a star on the stage,
And the trunks held her "notices," page after page,
But the costumes she wore that had made her the rage
Were in the valise.

—John Conner in Home and Country.

THE LOST PURSE.

Mme. Daurel stopped in front of the postoffice. Her right hand held up her skirts. She released them with a sudden movement and thrust her hand into her muff, which she held in her left hand. At the same moment she uttered a cry of surprise. The little purse that she always carried in her muff was no longer there. A few feet away from her there stood a man of about 50 years of age, clean shaven, stout, well dressed. He was looking at her attentively. Then he suddenly came toward her, and with a polite bow and an evil smile he said:

"Madam, I live near by in the Rue de la Michodiere, No. 60. M. Chouinot; man of business. If you desire to have news regarding the purse you have been so unfortunate as to lose, I can furnish it to you."

M. Chouinot was a fine specimen of a rascal. It must be confessed life was difficult for him. He had endeavored to make a success of several enterprises, but every time just as the longed for end was in view an obstacle had risen up and overwhelmed him. That obstacle was justice. The clients whom he had attempted to dupe had made complaints to the police, and the police had started investigations which had finally brought M. Chouinot face to face with the superintendent of police, the judge on the bench and then the prison of Mazas. Happily he had so far been able to avoid long terms of imprisonment, which was something, but he had been obliged in every case to disgorge his gains and restore to their rightful owners the sums of money that had been confided by them to his care. In short, he had so far been successful only in putting to one side his scruples.

That day he was walking behind Mme. Daurel. Was he looking at her? It is probable that he was, for Mme. Daurel deserved it. Rarely has a more charming woman been seen.

That she had the appearance of the smart woman, a supple and graceful figure, beautifully proportioned, could be seen from her back. In front it was seen that she had a lovely face, dark ardent eyes, an adorably chiseled nose, a fine mouth, and besides these an infinite and subtle charm that was indefinable. She was a woman no man could help looking at.

So, as has been said already, M. Chouinot was walking behind Mme. Daurel. Suddenly he saw that she had dropped something on the pavement. He was about to call her attention to the fact when an idea presented itself to his mind.

"Never trust a first impulse," thought he.

No one happened to be passing at the moment. Why should he not take possession of the article provided it was worth the trouble?

M. Chouinot opened the purse, for it was a purse that Mme. Daurel had let fall, a mignon little purse with her name on it in neat silver letters. It contained a 50 franc bank note, several scraps of paper and a letter in an envelope ready to be posted.

M. Chouinot rapidly looked over the pieces of paper. They were letters that showed signs of having been read and reread many times. They were almost in pieces, and all bore the same signature, Henri. The letter in the envelope was addressed to M. Henri de Prejailles. So the owner of the purse was answering love letters!

"Ha, ha!" exclaimed M. Chouinot to himself. Then he found some cards bearing the name, "Mme. Andre Daurel," and M. Chouinot commenced to think deeply. "Mme. Daurel to a male friend. Henri de Prejailles. Excellent affair!"

Without a tremor he opened the envelope, and taking out the letter began to read. "It remains to be seen now whether Mme. Andre Daurel is rich," said M. Chouinot to himself. "In any case it will be sufficient if her friend is. Henri de Prejailles sounds well. I will find this out as quickly as possible."

Talking thus to himself, M. Chouinot kept following Mme. Daurel. When he saw her stop in front of the postoffice, he stopped also. It was the decisive moment.

"She wants to post her letter now and discovers that her pocketbook is lost," continued M. Chouinot in monologue. "I will approach her very politely and beg her to come to my office for news of the lost article. There I shall tell her my conditions!"

M. Chouinot's deductions were perfectly accurate. Is it necessary to say that when Mme. Daurel heard M. Chouinot address her she turned in surprise, which rapidly changed to confusion and terror and left her without a word to reply?

As soon as she recovered her self possession M. Chouinot, who had turned upon his heel as soon as his little speech was concluded, was already disappearing down the street.

Thus she found herself at the mercy of this man. Doubtless he had opened the pocketbook, had read her letters and now would only restore them to her in return for a large reward. Mme. Daurel faced the situation.

"There is no use hesitating," she thought. "I must go to this man."

And she went.

M. Chouinot was waiting for her, and as soon as she had made known her name she was introduced into the private office of the man of business. M. Chouinot rose to meet her and bowed.

"Here is your pocketbook, madam," he said to her, holding out the article he had picked up shortly before on the pavement.

Mme. Daurel, a little surprised, was about to thank him warmly when he began:

"I hand you back your pocketbook, but honesty compels me to state that it does not return to you intact. It still contains, indeed, the note for 50 francs, because money is always sacred. You will also find there your visiting cards. But I thought it was imprudent of you to keep your letters there. An indiscretion is so easily committed. Therefore I will take care of them—oh, the utmost care, I assure you!"

Mme. Daurel understood. The man had laid a trap for her, and she had tumbled into it.

"Monsieur," she stammered, "the pocketbook you have picked up is my property. You have no right to keep it, whatever it may contain."

"You think so, madame?"

"I can go to the police, and they will force you to give me back those letters."

"And I can go to the police and tell them that I picked up nothing; that I know nothing of any pocketbook, and that I, M. Chouinot, a business man, am above all suspicion of such things."

Mme. Daurel did not insist on this point.

"But," she said, "why do you keep those letters? They have no interest for you, I assure you"—

"Ta, ta, ta! Letters of that sort, madame, I assure you, are very nice to keep. M. Henri de Prejailles writes most interestingly, and your own style, madame, is delightful."

Mme. Daurel flushed. She had loosened for a brief second her grasp on the pocketbook, and that little moment of negligence was going to cost her dearly.

"You forget, madame," continued M. Chouinot, "that everybody who recovers a lost article is entitled to a reward."

"I am prepared to give it you, monsieur."

"Agreed. But there are rewards and rewards. I think the correspondence of Mme. Daurel and Henri de Prejailles is worth a good price."

"Oh, monsieur"—

"A very high price, I repeat, madame. For 20,000 francs I will return you your letters. Otherwise I will give them to your husband."

Mme. Daurel became furious.

"But it is a swindle!" she shrieked.

"That is a nasty word for such an exquisite mouth."

"Wretch!"

And Mme. Daurel threw one of her cards in the face of M. Chouinot. The man of business remained calm and said:

"A second card is useless. I have already taken one. Twenty thousand francs, I repeat. M. Daurel is a builder and is rich. Twenty thousand francs is nothing to him!"

This was said quietly and with calm cynicism.

After her anger a reaction had followed, and Mme. Daurel grew quiet. She was frightened now, panting and overwhelmed. She sank down on a chair, with her eyes on the ground, listening to this man as if she was being sentenced to death.

Then there was a silence, and Mme. Daurel rose and walked toward the door. M. Chouinot did not move or say a word. The unhappy woman went out, pale and trembling, with sobs in her throat that suffocated her.

What was she going to do?

That was what M. Chouinot wanted to know.

Several hours later she would return. Probably she would try to bargain with him for 15,000 or 10,000 francs. But he, M. Chouinot, would remain unalterable—20,000 francs.

And then Mme. Daurel would spread out on the table, not without regrets, 20 bank notes of 1,000 francs each.

At the thought of this M. Chouinot rubbed his hands.

"Oh, beautiful scheme! Twenty thousand francs for merely picking up a pocketbook!"

But the hours passed, and Mme. Daurel did not return. Probably she needed more time to get the money. Meanwhile M. Chouinot sang to himself while he waited. Presently an employee of the office came in.

"Monsieur, there is some one asking for you outside."

"The woman, no doubt?"

"No, sir; it is a gentleman!"

"A gentleman? Show him in."

The visitor came into the office.

"Monsieur," he said, looking M. Chouinot in the eye, "I am M. Henri de Prejailles!"

The man of business took a step backward.

"Oh, do not be afraid. I have no intention of administering to you the thrashing you so richly deserve. It gives me pleasure, however, to say that you are an infamous villain. Having said this, I ask you now to follow me."

"Monsieur!" M. Chouinot moved farther and farther away.

Henri de Prejailles took a pistol out of his pocket and put the end of it under M. Chouinot's nose.

"Will you follow me?"

"I will follow you, monsieur, but remember one thing—that your letters are in a safe place, and that you cannot force me to give them up, and"—

"Exactly. Meanwhile walk in front of me, and not a word, or I will shoot you like a dog!"

Below a carriage was in attendance, and M. Chouinot got in. Henri de Prejailles took the seat next him.

"Coachman, drive to Rue Rembrandt, No. 34, the house of M. Andre Daurel!"

M. Chouinot trembled, but said nothing. There M. de Prejailles said to his companion as he opened the door:

"Monsieur, you may get out. The moment to execute your threat has arrived. Take my letters to M. Andre Daurel!"

M. Chouinot sprang out. He could hardly believe his ears. What was going to happen next?

At the door stood a servant, dressed in black, with a white tie. M. Chouinot went toward him.

"M. Andre Daurel?" he asked.

"What, monsieur," said the servant, "you have not heard?"

"What?"

"M. Andre Daurel died this afternoon!"

M. Chouinot was fairly stunned.

"Oh," he groaned, "I have no luck at all!"

He was about to walk away, when Henri de Prejailles stepped out of the carriage and held him back.

"You see," he said, "that good fortune does not always come to villains of your sort! You will now restore to me the letters you have stolen. We will go to your office to fetch them, and whatever you do do not keep us waiting."

Poor M. Chouinot! What could he do? He went into his office with Henri de Prejailles at his heels. He took the letters out of a secret safe. M. Henri took them and placed them in his pocket.

"Now, M. Chouinot," he said, "I will tell you that M. Daurel never felt better in his life. He is alive and well. The servant at the door was my own valet. Twenty francs did the trick. You see, the 20,000 francs you spoke of seemed a pretty high price compared to that."

And as M. Chouinot raised his arms to heaven in utter despair he added:

"For the rest there is always a bullet in this plaything at your pleasure."

And he showed him his revolver.—From the French.

THE DOGS OF BRUSSELS.

In That City Ten Thousand Canines Are Made Into Beasts of Burden.

In this country the dog is, in nine cases out of ten, the master of the man. In continental Europe the reverse is the case, the dog there being too often the martyr of the man. In Belgium is this especially noticeable, for one of the first things that impresses the stranger in Brussels is the immense number of dogs employed in drawing barrows and small carts about the streets. In that city alone over 10,000 dogs are so engaged, and the total number of draft dogs in the whole country is probably not less than 50,000.

Generations of servitude have made the Belgian dog a race apart. For his size he is said to possess the greatest pulling power of any animal, four times his own weight being considered a load well within his power. Taking his average weight as half a hundredweight this means that something like 5,000 tons are daily dragged about by canine labor in Belgium.

The economic importance of the Belgian dog and his inability to give effective expression to his own grievances have caused the Royal Society For the Protection of Animals to undertake an agitation for the amelioration of his lot. It is urged that the animals are frequently overloaded and often cruelly treated and that in many cases they are given no opportunity for resting when the cart or barrow is not actually in motion. Among the reforms demanded are (1) the abolition of the whip and severe penalties against the brutal practice of kicking tired out dogs; (2) the raising of the minimum shoulder height for dogs of burden from 20 to 22 inches; (3) a penalty against drunkenness when in charge and against the employment of children as drivers, and (4) the compulsory arrangement of harness and shafts so as to permit the animals to lie down when the vehicle is at rest. Although there is no demand as yet, by either the dogs or their biped friends, for an eight hour law, there can be no doubt that the adoption of these planks in the platform of canine emancipation will be hailed with gratitude throughout weary dogdom in the domain of King Leopold.—Baltimore News.

A Success at Prescribing.

"One day," said Dr. Forceps, "a young lady came to me for some dentistry. Her mother came with her and remained sitting on a sofa in the room. As she sat there she talked so incessantly that I became nervous and hardly knew whether I was conducting the operation properly. Presently the woman began to talk about her own teeth and to complain of a certain vague distress that she often felt in them. I saw that my opportunity had come. I called the lady to the chair, looked at her teeth and then applied a liberal brushing of iodine. 'Now,' said I, 'if you will go back to the sofa and keep your mouth closed so as to exclude the air from your gums, I think you will have no further trouble.' From that time on she sat with her hands over her mouth, and she did not, it is needless to say, disturb me any more."—Boston Transcript.

An Old Irish Tune.

"The Girl I Left Behind Me" is an Irish tune, known to have been in existence in 1770. The author of the words is unknown, though claims have been made for several Irish and English poets. For over 100 years it has been the parting tune of the British army and navy and is played whenever a regiment is leaving a town where it has been stationed or a man-of-war is weighing anchor to sail from a port.

APPOSITE TEXTS.

SCRIPTURAL SELECTIONS TO FIT SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

They Do Not Always Harmonise, However. Business Men as Well as Clergymen Make Use of the Bible to Point a Moral. Several Pointed Illustrations.

Some clergymen have a peculiar knack of selecting apposite texts for almost every possible occasion, but the most amusing instances of appropriateness are just those undesigned coincidences which sometimes occur when the preacher's intentions are far enough away from any desire to raise a smile.

It is reported of the late Mr. Peter Esslemont, once an M. P. and subsequently chairman of the Scotch fishery board, that when he was appointed provost of Aberdeen he was expected to attend church with the other magistrates, in accordance with the usual custom. Something, however, occurred to detain him, and the congregation was much astonished, and, as may be supposed, not a little amused when the minister gave out as his text, "Now there was no small stir what was become of Peter."

A good story is told of the Rev. J. Bateman, rector of South church, who died not long ago at the advanced age of 91. He was a strong low church partisan, and, much to his displeasure, had a son who favored ritualistic practices. The son had often asked his father to occupy his pulpit, but the father refused for a long time. Ultimately he consented, and when he ascended the pulpit he gave out as his text, "Lord have mercy on my son, for he is a lunatic," and on this rather strong passage based a vigorous attack on his son's tendencies. The feelings of the son may be better imagined than described.

There is a certain vicar of whom it is told that, preaching at a recent cyclist church parade, he took for his text, "The spirit of the living creature is in the wheel." When in an East Yorkshire church a new stove was put in; next Sunday the text given, very appropriately no doubt, was: "Aha! I am warm; I have seen the fire." In the same church when the squire had given warm scarlet cloaks to a dozen poor old women, the clergyman selected as his text, "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," which was rather hard on the recipients of the charity.

The story told of the Rev. Dr. Howard, rector of St. George's, Southwark, and chaplain to Princess Augusta, has been frequently quoted, but will bear repetition in this connection. This gentle man was fond of good living and was continually in debt with many of the tradesmen in his parish. Specially for the benefit of his creditors, he one day preached from the text, "Have patience and I will pay you all," expatiating at great length on the virtues of patience, and finally wound up with the words, "I now come to the second part of my discourse, which is 'and I will pay you all,' but that I shall defer to a future occasion."

When the minister was struggling to put on a fourfold extra starched collar and the perspiration was starting from every pore, "Bless the collar," he muttered, "oh, yes, bless it! bless the blessed collar," to him entered his wife, who at this particularly opportune moment propounded the simple enough query, "My dear, what is your text for this morning's sermon?" To which the sorely tried parson replied, in short gasps: "T-Twenty-first v-verse, f-fifty-fifth Psalm. 'The w-words of his m-mouth were s-smoother than b-butter, but w-war w-was in his heart.'"

But not only as the pegs whereon sermons are hung are apposite texts used; they are also brought forward in other connections, of which many instances might be given. When Dr. Pierson was requested to take charge of the Metropolitan Tabernacle some time ago, he communicated his acceptance in a manner both unique and economical. His cablegram ran as follows: "Philemon 22. Pierson," and the text in question reads, "But withal prepare me also a lodging, for I trust that through your prayers I shall be given unto you," the code being thus manifestly a very efficient one.

Texts may be and frequently are wrested very far from their proper use. As an example, take the case of the church going merchant who found that one of his collectors had fraudulently retained some of the money. To the merchant's indignant inquiry as to the meaning of his disgraceful action the bold offender replied that it was the result of his following the injunction of the Bible. Astonished beyond measure, the merchant asked, "What injunction is that?" receiving the reply, "That which reads, 'Hold fast that which is good.' Money is a good thing to hold on to, isn't it?"

Far better was the Glasgow policeman's remark when asked for his views on the subject of police pensions. He said that Burns, when an exciseman, had put them exactly in his famous toast, "Here's to the last verse of the last chapter of the last book of Kings." Nothing more would he say, and his querist on reaching home turned up his Bible and found the passage ran as follows: "And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life."

Early in the century there was a sect of religionists known as the "Ranters." One of the sect, a Newcastle baker, had a tall, strong young man as one of his apprentices. One day the master, displeased with something he had done, laid hold of him and gave him an angry blow with his clinched fist, accompanying the chastisement with the text, "If a man smite thee on the one cheek, turn unto him the other also." But the apprentice, equally versed in Scripture, replying, "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured unto you again," knocked his master down.

A tradesman once defended his habit of charging higher prices to the well to do by quoting the apostolic words, "Charge them that are rich," while an American firm got into trouble by sending out bills to debtors of long standing in black bordered envelopes, bearing in small type in one corner these three texts: "Let us walk honestly," "Owe no man anything," "Many days and years shall ye be troubled," this novel procedure being manifestly an infringement of the law forbidding requests for payment of debts to be sent in envelopes bearing outward evidence of the contents.—Household Words.

A Painful Thought.

In view of the fact that Egypt was once the center of civilization and learning, whence science radiated to every corner of the globe, vestiges of Egyptian lore being found even in this hemisphere, it is somewhat painful to think that the only item which the land of the pharaohs now contributes to the world is onions, which are being shipped in huge quantities to the United States. And to make matters worse we are informed that the popular "baeli," as the Egyptian onion is called, owes its fine flavor, as well as its size, to the fact that the fields in which it is grown are fertilized with the powdered mummies of the sages who flourished on the banks of the Nile 3,000 and 4,000 years ago.—New York Tribune.

The Origin of a Familiar Saying.

When Aurelius Paulus, the Roman consul, desired a divorce from his wife, some friends reasoning with him asked: "Is she not beautiful and virtuous and of noble family and great wealth? What fault, then, can you find with her?"

And the consul stooped down, unfastened his shoe, and showing it to them answered: "Is it not of fine material? Is it not well made? Does it not appear to fit excellently? Yet none of you knows where it pinches me."

The chamomile plant is indigenous to most parts of Europe. It is extensively cultivated in France, Italy, Germany and some other countries for use in medicine, and a large revenue is derived from its constant employment.

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If you have any difficulty in procuring your soap, cut out this notice and send it with your order to your wholesale dealer.

WOES OF AN EX-BALL TOSSER.

A Story of an Old Professional Player Which Has a Moral.

"The worst disease I ever caught was the baseball fever," said the horse car starter, a young man who had evidently seen better days. "Five years ago I was an expert accountant drawing almost as much salary in a week as I do now in a month. The ball fever was then at its height, and I was one of the many foolish young men who caught it. I joined an amateur nine. All my spare time was spent in practicing, and many a day I went to the office early and hurried up my work so that I could get off a little earlier, for it wasn't long before the half holiday once a week proved altogether too little to satisfy my ambition.

"In time I became a first rate player, and then I got stuck on my catching and longed for the applause of the bleaching boards. Some of our nine drifted into the professional arena, and I envied them so much that one day when the manager of a League club complimented me upon my work I seized the opportunity of asking him for a place on the team. Although he offered me only the job of a sub, I jumped at the chance and threw up my office work.

"I was fairly lucky as ball playing goes and soon became one of the regular catchers of the nine. Until the gilt wore off I liked it first rate. There was a certain charm about having a big salary all summer and being broke the rest of the year. For three seasons I drifted about from one club to another, finding it more difficult each year to get a place, for it was new players the managers were after. At last I gave the whole thing up in disgust and tried to get back to my old work, but I could no more do it than fly. Forgot all about figures and ledgers? No, it wasn't that. See those fingers?" and he held up ten stumps battered out of all human resemblance. "Before I knew what a ball was I wrote the hand of a writing master, but afterward I found I could hardly hold a pen. The result was that I could do nothing where my special knowledge came into play, and I was forced to turn my hand to the first thing that presented itself.

"The country is full of played out baseballists like myself. I know men who were once skilled artisans and did work that required a fine hand. Now they are glad to be peddlers and hodcarriers."

As the man rang the gong to start the next car the hand that went up looked like a huge sugar cured ham.—New York World.

A BIT OF STRING.

Vain Quest of a Man Who Stares at the Shoes Young Women Wear.

"Will you not let me tie that for you?"

It was the way he said it—the quiet tone of his voice, the polite manner of lifting his hat, the honest look in his eyes. She could not decline the favor. Indeed he did not give her time to do so, but with that chivalry that is a combination of boldness and gentleness he leaned down to tie her shoestring.

She had paused on a busy street and set her foot up on the stone block in front of a store door. There was a vexed expression on her pretty face, but when this gallant anticipated her action she laughed right merrily. The shoestring had not only become untied, but was lost. Diving into one of his trousers pockets, he produced a bit of white string, with which he deftly laced her low cut tan, remarking, "There, I guess that will do until you get home."

"No, I shall wear it if you will allow me. You are altogether too good to be forgotten immediately," she said coquettishly, and before he could recover from the flattery, before he could fix her in his mind so he would know her again, she was gone, become indistinguishable in a group that separated and dissolved at the street corner.

And, maidens fair, if you should meet the hero of this story and he should stare, as he certainly would, first at your feet, then at your faces, with a look grown old in longing, do not feel offended. He is a harmless lunatic, and the simple burden of his madness, the melancholy burden of his murmuring as he pursues his fruitless quest is, "a bit of string," and nothing more.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Telling a Story.

It is much easier for some to tell a story well than for others, but the art of story telling is not difficult to acquire, if you really want to learn it. The most effective perhaps is the dialect story. There is nothing of which listeners are so intolerant as an attempt at dialect by one who does not understand it. An English paper calls attention to a mistake frequently made by those who would imitate Irish, a great favorite with story tellers, for, to perpetrate an Irish bull, some of the best jokes in the English language are in Irish. "The notion prevails," says this authority, "both in England and Scotland that the Irish pronounce the diphthong ee broadly. In songs and stories of English manufacture they are made to say "swate" for "sweet," "strate" for "street," "chaze" for "cheese," "indade" for "indeed," etc. This is altogether wrong. It is the diphthong ea which is so pronounced. Thus "speak" is "spake," "neat" is "nate," which pronunciation Irishmen maintain to be correct.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Birds' Tongues.

Some fresh information about the tongues of birds has recently been gathered by a German naturalist. Many people suppose that woodpeckers use their sharp pointed tongues as darts with which to transfix their prey. It is true that the woodpecker, like the humming bird, can dart out its tongue with astonishing rapidity, and that its mouth is furnished with an elaborate mechanism for this purpose, yet investigation shows that the object of this swift motion is only to catch the prey, not to pierce it. For the purpose of holding the captured victim the woodpecker's tongue is furnished with a sticky secretion.

Considering its powers of imitating speech it is not surprising to learn that the parrot's tongue resembles that of man more closely than any other bird's tongue does.

It is not because the parrot is more intelligent than many other birds, but because its tongue is better suited for articulation than theirs that it is able to amuse us with its mimicry.

The humming bird's tongue is, in some respects, the most remarkable of all. It is double nearly from end to end, so that the little bird is able to grasp its insect prey with its tongue very much as if its mouth were furnished with a pair of fingers.—Youth's Companion.

The New Era.

"Harold," she said, "I am told that you are wonderfully clever with the chafing dish."

"Well," he answered, "I have had some success that way. But I'm afraid I'll have to give it up."

"Oh, please don't."

"Well, I'll continue on one condition."

"What is it?"

"That you'll promise that when we're married you'll never say my Welsh rabbits are not as good as those your father used to make."—Washington Star.

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NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street .. Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville Lv	9 55
5 3	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

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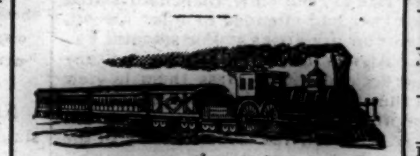


SCHEDULE IN EFFECT April 26, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.57 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.58 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 a m No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m, Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 5.30 p m; Parmele 9.50 a m and 6.20 p m, arrives Washington 11.55 a m and 7.10 p m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 3.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.15 a m, arrive Latta 9.31 a m, Dillon 9.36 a m, Rowland 9.52 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.15 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5.50 a m, Cheraw 6.43 a m, Darlington 7.43 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, Cheraw 9.22 p m, arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson daily except Sunday, 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 8.15 p m, Bennettsville 9.09 p m, arrive Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m, arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.36 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.52 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.51 a m, Smithfield 12.30 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7.58 a m, arrives Sumter †9.30 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5.41 p m. Leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, arrives Denmark 6.20 a m. Leave Elliott †11.10 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and †8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †6.05 a m and †2.00 p m, arrive Elliott †8.25 a m and †3.30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4.17 pm, arrive Sumter 6.05 p m. Leave Pregnalls †8.50 a m, arrive Sumter †8.05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6.30 p m, arrives Darlington †8 p.m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

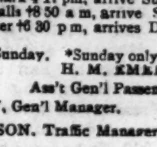
H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. ap 30 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C AND Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

ONEIDA, Saturday, May 2
CROATAN, Saturday, May 9

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN, Saturday, May 2
ONEIDA, Saturday, May 9

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA, Tuesday, May 5
CROATAN, Tuesday, May 12

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. my 1 tf

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND ALL points on Black River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

JAS. MADDEN, Agent.

feb 1 1m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 12, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ... Lve	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 06 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 22 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv...... Climax...... Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 71 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 45 a. m.
6 13 "	Lv...... Maxton.... Ar	9 45 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	10 12 "
4 53 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 43 "
4 43 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 59

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur..... Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..........	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..........	10 50 "
Arrive Madison..........	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison..........	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale..........	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro..........	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

ap 29 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.

Route of the famous "Atlanta Special" and "S. A. L. Express" between New York, Washington, Norfolk and Atlanta, New Orleans, Southwest.

Schedule in Effect April 5, 1896.

WESTWARD.

	N. 41	No. 403	No. 15
	P. M.	P. M	P. M.
Leave Wilmington	* 3 20		†6 30
Arrive Lumberton	5 26		A. M.
Arrive Maxton	6 12		‡12 10
Arrive Laurinburg	6 25		2 45
Arrive Hamlet	6 55		3 35
Leave Hamlet	7 15	* 9 10	‡5 15
Arrive Rockingham	7 26	9 20	Sleeper Wilmington to Hamlet.
Arrive Wadesboro	8 01	9 52	
Arrive Monroe	8 55	10 40	
Arrive Charlotte	10 20	11 35	
Arrive Mt. Holly		11 59	
Arrive Lincolnton		P. M.	
		12 55	
Arrive Shelby		1 50	
Ar Rutherfordton		3 00	

EASTWARD.

	No 38	No 402	No. 26
		P M	
Leave Rutherfordton		* 4 35	Sleeper Hamlet to Wilmington.
Leave Shelby		5 58	
Leave Lincolnton		6 15	
Leave Mt Holly		7 45	
	A. M.		
Leave Charlotte	*5 25	8 20	
Leave Monroe	6 13	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 07	9 56	
Leave Rockingham	7 40	10 25	
		P. M	
Arrive Hamlet	7 55	10 35	P. M.
Leave Hamlet	9 10		†10 50
Leave Laurinburg	9 24		A. M.
Leave Maxton	9 49		‡12 30
Leave Lumberton	10 40		1 25
	P. M.		4 00
Arrive Wilmington	12 50		‡8 45

*Daily. †Daily ex Sun'y.

Nos. 402 and 403, "The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train, with Buffet Sleepers and Day Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, Richmond and Charlotte, also Portsmouth and Monroe, connecting at Atlanta for and from Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Texas, California, Macon and Florida. Parlor Dining Cars from New York to Washington.

Nos. 38 and 41. "The S. A. L. Express" Solid Train of Pullman Sleepers and Day Coaches between Portsmouth, Weldon and Atlanta, New York and Weldon, also New York and Cape Charles, connecting at Portsmouth with Bay Line coastwise steamers, Washington steamers and "Cape Charles Route," to and from all points North and East

No Extra Fare on Any Train.

For tickets, sleepers and information, apply to Ticket Agents, or to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.

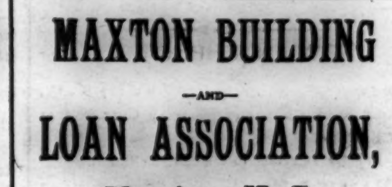
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager, General Office Portsmouth, Va ap 15 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on April 5, 1896

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.................. †5.30 p m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.................. 6 53 p. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.................. †9 25 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.................. 10.45 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

ap 14 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

MAXTON BUILDING —AND— LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Weak and Lower—Pork Products Easy—Ribs Closed Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 2.—May wheat worked below 60 cents to-day, thereby verifying the predictions of the bears, which a few weeks ago were believed to be preposterous. The cash stuff was delivered freely to-day and nobody seemed to want it. July wheat opened from 62¼ to 62⅛c., sold between 62⅜ and 61⅝c., closing at 61⅞ to 62c.—⅜ to ⅞c. under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and half cent per bushel lower.

Corn unresistingly acquiesced in the weakness conveyed to it by wheat. Traders could put forth no argument why it should otherwise wou'd. Business was lightly in way of selling out by holders of July, who had changed from May yesterday or very recently and who were depending on the leading market to help them out, but who had their hopes built on insecure foundations, eagerly disposed of their property and were thankful that things were no worse. July corn opened at 29⅝c; sold between 29¾c and 29¼@29⅝c., closing at 29⅝c—⅛@¼c under yesterday. Cash corn was easy and ¼c lower.

Oats—Very little interest attached to this market and changes were slow. The tone, however, was steadier than either that of wheat or corn, due to the existence of a short interest which was in process of covering. There were no oats taken from store. July oats closed ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady to firm.

Provisions—Speculation was evidently more influenced by grain and the hog market. The latter was reported steady to firm, yet provisions opened easy, but with only a moderate business. The speculative weakness of wheat and corn had an ill effect and prices were weak except in May ribs, which exhibited some steadiness. July pork clossd 7½@10c lower; July lard a shade lower and July ribs 2½c higher.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

The Visible Supply of Cotton—Crop in Sight—New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,052,-037 bales, of which 5,589,827 are American, against 4,079,626 and 3,720,426 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns, 22,957 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 25,768 bales. Crop in sight, 6,627,443 bales.

The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced one to three points, closing steady, with sales 101,800 bales.

To-day's features: The prominent bull again came to the front to-day and put up prices. It was reported that 10,-000 bales had been sold for export and this contributed to strengthen the tone. At the advance there was considerable realizing and most of the improvement was lost. The new crop months were stronger, but there was very little if any new business. The trading was wholly professional. The weekly weather report by the *Chronicle* was favorable to crop prospects. Shorts covered to some extent and helped sustain prices.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Gen. Fitz Lee Preparing For His Departure For Havana—Treasury Statement—The Gold Reserve—The Per Capita Circulation of Money.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the new Consul General of the United States to Havana, called at the State Department this morng and had a conference with Secretary Olney and Assistant Secretary Rockhill. The Cuban situation was discussed, but further conferences will be held. The date of Gen. Lee's departure for his post has not been settled and he will probably remain in Washington several days posting himself on the state of affairs in the island, as shown by the reports received at the Department.

The Treasury official circulation statement issued to-day gives all the kinds of money in circulation at $1,540,007,082, or $30,000,000 less than May 1, 1895. The per capita circulation, based on a population of 71,136,000, is put at $21.65. The increase in money in circulation during April is placed at $11,877,619, and the decrease of money in the Treasury during the month is stated at $6,572,676.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $123,835,915. The withdrawals for the day were $145,-900.

SCHOONER COMPETITOR

Captured After Landing Men and Supplies for Cuban Insurgents and on Her Way Back to Key West.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TAMPA, FLA., May 2.—It is stated on authority which is considered reliable that the ammunition, guns and supplies carried by the Competitor were successfully landed in Cuba and are now safe in the hands of the insurgents. It is stated that Alfredo Laborde, who commanded the expedition, a woman and child and two men were all the persons found on board the boat when captured. The statement is made that he had landed his men and munitions of war and had started to come back to Key West when he was overhauled by the Spanish gunboat. Official information is expected in a day or two which will confirm this story.

NEW ENTERPRISES.

Cordage Works in Stanly County, N. C., and Card Clothing Company Chartered at Charlotte.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, May 2.—The Silver Springs Cordage Company has been chartered and has ordered machinery for the largest cordage works in the South, at New London, Stanly county.

The Southern Card Clothing Company has been chartered at Charlotte, and has put in a thirty-thousand dollar plant to make cotton and woollen mill supplies.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Spirits turpentine dull at 28½@29c. Rosin firm and quiet; strained common to good $2 00.

SAVANNAH, May 2.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales 180 casks; receipts 1,310 casks Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 2,000 barrels; receipts 3,159 barrels.

CHARLESTON, May 2.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½ bid; sales — casks. Rosin—the market was firm; sales — barrels; quote: A $1 45, B $1 45, C $1 45, D $1 45, E $1 45, F $1 50, G $1 50, H $1 55, I $1 60, K $1 60, M $1 70, N $1 80, W G $2 00, W W $2 05.

The business portion of the town of Indianola, Miss., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Half a dozen residences were also burned. The total loss is $65,000.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

THE BILL AS PASSED WITH AMENDMENTS BY THE SENATE

Will Go To the House to Reconcile Disagreements—The Bankruptcy Bill Passed the House—Report on the Contested Election Case From Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Naval Appropriation bill which has been under consideration in the Senate during the entire week was passed to-day and now it will be for a conference committee to reconcile the disagreement between the two Houses. The chief of these is the reduction of the number of battleships provided for. The House fixed the number at four, the Senate at two. The ships are each to cost $3,750,000 exclusive of armament.

The discussion to-day was over an amendment offered by Mr. Chandler appropriating $4,000,000 for twenty additional torpedo boats. Speeches were made in support of the amendment by Senators Hawley and Lodge, and against it by Senators Wolcott and Gorman; Mr. Daniel and Mr. Blanchard stated that they had intended to offer amendments for dry docks at Portsmouth, Va., and Algiers, La., respectively, but they had decided not to press them in view of the attitude of the Committee on Appropriations.

At 2 o'clock the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule was begun. Short speeches were made by Senators Chandler, Call, Peffer and Sherman. Mr. Sherman advocated the limitation of appropriations to an amount not in excess of the current revenues. The vessels provided for were not made mandatory and the President would act wisely if he were to not authorize them to be constructed unless the signs of the times indicated more revenue. Mr. Sherman did not fear war, but he did believe in the moderate strengthening of the navy as a means of defence. There was, however, no need of doing this work when the revenues were in their present condition. The deficit for the current fiscal year would be $30,009,000, and whichever party prevailed in the coming campaign more revenue must be devised. This was the motive that actuated him in casting his vote.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Hale and Mr. Vilas, the latter protesting against an extension of the navy to such an extent that it would want to "go a jingoing and become a national swashbuckler."

The amendment of Mr. Chandler's sought to change the torpedo boats at not less than 30 knots and not to exceed ten torpedo boats to have the highest practicable speed, as repooted by the committee to the Senate, so as to provide for torpedo gunboats and torpedo boat destroyers, with a minimum speed of 30 knots, and torpedo boats with a minimum speed of 26 knots, 20 in number, to cost in all, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $4,000,000. When the vote was taken the amendment was defeated by a vote of 39 to 23.

The further amendments made by the committee to the provisions for the increase of the navy were agreed to. The House provision for five torpedo boats at a maximum speed of not less than 26 knots is changed to three torpedo boats at a maximum speed of not less than 30 knots and the total cost reduced from $875,000 to $800,000. The House provision for ten or more torpedo boats to cost in all not exceeding $800,000 to have the highest practicable speed, was also changed to not exceed ten torpedo boats of this class, to cost in all not exceeding $500,000.

An amendment was agreed to, providing that three of the torpedo boats instead of one shall be built on the Pacific coast.

On motion of Mr. Allen, one torpedo boat was ordered to be built on the Upper Missouri river, Mr. White suggesting humorously, in connection with it, that he would like to have one built in the Colorado canon.

The next committee amendment was to insert an item for two submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type, not to cost over $175,000 each. It was agreed to without change.

The next committee amendments to be acted on proposed to strike out of the bill various paragraphs providing for an increase of the marine corps by five hundred men. The amendments were opposed by Senators Hawley and Lodge, and were explained and defended by Senators Hale, in charge of the bill, and Gorman. The amendments were not agreed to and the items remained in the bill.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia offered an amendment which was agreed to, providing that bids for armor for vessels shall not be received if they exceed $350 a ton.

Mr. Hill offered an amendment which was agreed to, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to detail revenue cutters to enforce order at regattas on navigable waters.

Mr. Gorman moved to reduce the number of additional seamen authorized to be enlisted from 1,000 to 500. Disagreed to—Yeas, 23; nays, 27.

The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, where all the amendments were agreed to in bulk, except those specially reserved.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Navy to examine claims against the Government for damages sustained by contractors in building warships since the first of January, 1891, on account of delays that were not the fault of the contractors, but were due to the action of the Government, and to report at the next session of Congress. The bill was then passed without a division—Mr. Gorman stating that the amendment which he had intended to offer to the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness in denominations of $50, $100 and $1,000, he had not been able to do, owing to the unanimous consent to have the bill acted on to-day. He would, however, offer it to the Fortification bill.

At 5 58 p. m. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After a debate continuing over five days the House to-day, by a vote of 157 to 81, passed the Bankruptcy bill reported by Gen. Henderson, from the Committee on Judiciary, and managed by him throughout the debate. It is substantially what is known as the Torrey bill. Although the debate was supposed to be under the five-minute rule, upon amendments, the House indulged several members beyond that limit while they expressed their views upon the measure. These were notably Messrs. Hepburn, who opposed the bill, and Grosvenor, Bartlett and Dingley, of Maine, who advocated its passage. Action upon the bill was confined altogether to the second section, which defined acts of bankruptcy. The ninth and last clause of involuntary bankruptcy as reported by the committee was, on motion by Mr. Spalding of Michigan, Republican, stricken out. It read: "Having suspended and not resumed for thirty days and until a petition is filed, while insolvent, the payment of his commercial paper for or aggregating $500 or over.

On motion by Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania, Republican, a petitioner to have a person declared a bankrupt was required to file a bond for damages and costs before the court could act upon the petition. And on motion by Mr. Fairchild of New York, Republican, it was changed to require at least three creditors to join in any case to throw a debotr into bankruptcy. By a vote of 102 to 72, the House refused to strike out the involuntary features of the bill, and by a vote of 92 to 78 refused to restrict the application of the involuntary features of cases of actual fraud.

Mr. Bailey's of Texas, Democrat, substitute for the bill was rejected—120 to 89—and that of Mr. Broderick of Kansas, Republican, the latter being the George bill reported by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, by a vote of 128 to 112.

Pending the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, Mr. Hitt of Illinois, Republican, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up and the House passed without a division the bill passed by the Senate yesterday appropriating $75,000 to defray the expenses of the commission to be appointed under the recent treaty with Great Britain to determine the claims for damages for the seizure of alleged Behring sea poachers.

Upon the unanimous report of Elections Committee No. 3, R. T. Thorpe Republican, was declared to be entitled to the seat from the Fourth Virginia district, occupied by W. R. McKinney, Democrat, and he was sworn in by the Speaker.

The House at 5.15 o'clock adjourned.

BANK STATEMENT.

Shows Expansion in Every Item and Indicates that Ruling Rates for Funds Cannot Advance.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows the following changes: Reserve, increase, $3,265,600; loans, increase, $3,-380,800; specie, increase, $321,400; legal tenders, increase, $3,867,100; deposits, increase, $7,691,600.

The *Financier* says: The statement of the Associated Banks of New York city for the week ending May 2, shows an expansion in every item. The statement is a good one, viewed from one standpoint, but it indicates that money rates cannot be maintained at anything like the record made so far this year, unless a sudden check is put on the heavy movement of currency to this point. This, of course, is not to be expected, as the outlook favors a continued heavy accumulation of funds at New York. The withdrawal of over three million of dollars from the depository banks by the Treasury is not expected to have much influence in strengthening the rates. The shipment of $1,200,000 specie Saturday, in view of the decline in rates, was moderate, and the continued inflow of currency at present may cause heavier shipments, unless new features not considered probable now are met with. The expansion of loans, which began several weeks since, still continues, and as rates decline the volume becomes larger. The increase for the past week was $3,380,-800, bringing the total to $470,663,500, an expansion of almost twenty-five millions since the low point reached February 8th last, when the banks had curtailed business as far as possible in preparing for the bond loan.

The effect of the inflow of currency is seen in the gain of $4,188,500 made by the banks during the week, despite the fact that one and a half millions were paid into the Treasury and as much more withdrawn by gold exporters. The increase in deposits was $7,691,600 and the reserve expanded $3,265,600. The only interpretation to be put upon the statement is, that unless influenced by outside conditions the ruling rates for funds cannot advance.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Grave Apprehension in British Official Circles as to the Effect of the Death of the Shah of Persia—The War With the Matabeles.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, May 2.—Official opinion here regards the death of the Shah of Persia with grave apprehension as it is feared it will hasten a collision between British and Russian interests in Persia.

The Foreign Office has a copy of the secret convention signed by the deceased Shah conceding the right to occupy northern Persia in the event of a foreign (meaning a British attack) or internal discord menacing his reign, or the succession of the throne Prince. The Shah himself communicated the convention to the British Minister. In the event of a dynastic war Russia would certainly seize the northern provinces under the convention, and this will cause the greatest interest complication as the British Government is determined to bar Russia's way to the Persian Gulf and will intervene in southern Persia.

CAPE TOWN, May 2.—News has reached this place that a body of Matabeles, numbering fully a thousand, attacked the relief column under Cecil Rhodes, en route from Salisbury for Buluwayo, on the 30th, near Makalaka, and that the natives were repulsed with the loss of thirty killed. The relief column sustained no loss and is expected to arrive at Gwelo on the fifth inst.

LONDON, May 2.—The Queen, through Premier Salisburg, has sent a dispatch to Muzafer-ed-Din. the new Shah of Persia, expressing profound sympathy at the tragic death of his father. the late Shah. The Queen congratulates the people of Persia in having in the present Shah a worthy and illustrious successor to the late Nasur-ed-Din.

The Persian legation here announces that it is now definitely established that the assassin of the late Shah was a member of a secret society known as the Babi, composed of religious fanatics, and which organization the Shah tried to suppress.

A GEORGIA TRAGEDY.

Murder of Dr. R. C. Wilson—Four of His Neighbors Charged With the Crime.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAVANNAH, May 2.—A special to the *Morning News* from Sandersville, Ga., says: Considerable excitement was created at Chalker, on the Augusta Southern Railroad, by the arrest to-day of four neighbors of Dr. R. C. Wilson, who was murdered last Tuesday, charged with the crime. Dr. Wilson had been unpopular because he refused permission to fish on his land.

Dr. Wilson was shot with buckshot, twenty-one shot entering his body. His throat was also cut. He had been dead several hours when his nephew discovered his corpse in a pine thicket near his residence. He was a bachelor, and was generally liked by the people.

A GEORGIA PICNIC.

Seven Persons Shot—A Brother of Rev. Sam Jones Stopped the Fighting.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, May 2.—A special to the *Constitution* from Cartersville says that seven persons were shot at a picnic at Stilesboro, in Barton county, to-day. No one, however, was fatally wounded. Some of the picnickers were drunk and from dancing went to fighting. Twenty-one shots were fired. The sheriff and Charlie Jones, a brother of the evangelist, Sam Jones, walked into the crowd and suppressed the fighting.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

NORTHERN GENERAL CONFERENCE IN SESSION AT CLEVELAND.

Four Women Delegates—Episcopal Address Showing Growth and Advancement.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CLEVELAND, May 2.—The four women who have been elected as delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their supporters, claim to have gained a substantial victory, and the indications now are that when the question is fought out on the floor of the Conference on Monday, the women will come out with flying colors.

The fourteen district conferences held meetings and selected committeemen to represent their respective districts on the committee which will report on the eligibility of women to the Conference. The result was a complete victory for the women, the committee now standing 17 to 11 in favor of the unconditional admission of women. Rev. Dr. J. H. Buckley, of New York city, the leader of the opposition to the admission of women, was selected from the second district and he will lead the opposition on the floor of the Conference. The committee will make a majority and minority report on Monday and then the most exciting session of the Conference will be held. Almost all other questions have been lost sight of and the business of the Conference will be held up until the woman question is settled.

Bishop Foster, of Boston, called th General Conference to order this morning. The Rev. Dr. Parker, of India, led the devotional exercises. He showed his preference for the cause of women by praying that God might bless the men and women who take part in this General Conference.

Bishop Foster said that the order of the body must be preserved and to that end he called upon the delegates to assist him in maintaining order.

It was carried that the Epworth Committee consist of one delegate from each annual conference, and that the members of this committee be chosen in the same way as the standing committees are chosen. The Judiciary Committee will be chosen by the bishops.

Bishop Henry W. Warren, of Denver, read the Episcopal address. It contained many recommendations. The address congratulated the Church upon its advancement, but said that there was much work yet to be done. The growth of the Church during the past four years has been 286,000 souls, and the Methodist Church is now the greatest in numbers in the world, save the Baptist and Catholic Churches. Including probationers there are now in the Church 2,-766,656 persons. The Sunday Schools have gained during the four years past 280,858. The Woman's Foreign Society and the Woman's Home Missionary Society are very prosperous.

On the amusement question, the address said that "the Church was opposed to all pleasures that are dissipating rather than recreative. "Churches have perished by indulgence in what seemed to be at first innocent delight."

The report says that the Church is opposed to intoxicants and urges the United States Government to so adjust its laws as not to seem to legalize the liquor traffic in States where there is prohibition.

The subjects of arbitration, capital and labor were treated in a skillful manner. It was recommended that conferences recognize Methodist schools by accepting diplomas from them. The report closed by saying that from all the world came signs of encouragement and that it was surely marching on to ultimate victory. The Conference accepted the report.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday a Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Petersburg—The game scheduled between Petersburg and Lynchburg this afternoon was postponed on account of wet grounds.

Brooklyn—Washington 4, Brooklyn 3.

Philadelphia—New York 15, Philadelphia 10.

Cleveland—Cleveland 2, Cincinnati 1.

Louisville—Louisville 0, Pittsburg 14.

Chicago—Chicago 15, St. Louis 8.

Boston—Boston 10, Baltimore 9.

Lexington—Cadets 7, St. Johns 8.

Atlanta—Atlanta 14, New Orleans, 10.

Portsmouth—Portsmouth 6, Roanoke 4.

Montgomery—Montgomery 4, Mobile 0.

Richmond — Richmond 13, Norfolk 8.

WARM WIRELETS.

The cruiser Minneapolis sailed from Gibraltar for Southampton to-day.

Ex-Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley, of Georgia, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate.

Private cablegrams received from Managua announce that the rebel forces in Nicaragua surrendered and the rebellion in that republic is ended.

Fish Commission steamer Albatross arrived at Mare Island yesterday. The little gunboat Petrel reached San Francisco after a long voyage from the Chinese station.

Sugar dealers in London state that the visible supply is 320,000 tons less than in 1895. New York is buying heavily. Sixty steamers are loading at English ports with sugar for the United States to meet the shortage.

Gen. Weyler is alleged to have expressed the opinion that it will require two years to suppress the rebellion in Cuba and that it will be necessary to postpone all present reforms on that island until the insurrection is crushed.

The residence of Senator Eugene Hale, at Ellsworth, Me., was burned yesterday. Loss $75,000, insurance $45,000. The house was unoccupied, but was undergoing repairs. The valuable library and furnishings in the main house were saved.

In Chicago yesterday, Judge Horton decided that bucket shops are as legitimate as the Board of Trade, and quashed the eleven indictments against William Skakel and others charged with being proprietors of or employed in bucket shops.

A passenger train on the Southern Railway at Durham, N. C., yesterday morning struck a buggy containing A. G. Bauer, an architect of Raleigh, and Chas. H. Norton, an architect of Durham. Both were seriously injured; Norton internally and Bauer about the head.

A St. Louis dispatch says: Unless citizens put up an additional fund, there will be a shortage for expenses of the Republican Convention to be held in this city in June. It will require at least $20,000 more than there is in sight, even if all those who subscribed to the fund pay their subscriptions.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CUBAN WAR NEWS.

ONLY FIVE PRISONERS CAPTURED ON THE SCHOONER COMPETITOR.

The Troops Seized Only One Wagon Load of Ammunition—The Dynamite Explosion in Weyler's Palace—Appalling Atrocities—Little Children Among the Victims of Massacres by Spanish Soldiers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, May 2.—Passengers by the steamer Mascotte to-night state that it is officially reported that only five prisoners were captured on the schooner Competitor, Capt. Laborede, Dr. Bedia, the correspondent of the *El Mosquito*, and two others who refuse to divulge their names. It is said that the schooner had made a landing and Laborede, who is subject to epileptic fits, was overcome and the gunboat coming upon them Dr. Bedia, the correspondent, and two others stood by Laborede. Six men who were to bring the schooner to this port jumped overboard and were reported killed. The reported killing of the six, however, is not believed in Havana, for the reason that no dead bodies were brought to that port. The troops captured only one wagon load of ammunition and the amount on the schooner when brought into Havana was insignificant compared with the amount carried on the vessel.

The report of the explosion of dynamite at the palace is confirmed by passengers to-night. They state that the shock was felt all over the city, and did considerable damage. It is reported that the dynamite was placed in the palace by a Cuban, and that the officials know him, but up to the sailing of the Mascotte had been unable to locate him, notwithstanding the officials were making diligent search.

El Diaro De Lamarina, organ of the Liberal party in Cuba, is reported to be in trouble and threatened with suspension. They have cabled the Liberal party in Spain for protection. This trouble was brought about by publishing the true state of affairs as they really exist in Cuba to-day. All papers have been forbidden to publish any war news whatever, and all cablegrams are submitted to the censor before being published.

HAVANA, VIA. KEY WEST, FLA., May 2.—Gomez was last reported near Bolondron and is now said to be approaching the line of Havana province.

The Bermuda is said to have landed near Mayari.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 2.—Rev. Mr. Diaz, Southern Baptist missionary, expelled from Cuba by Weyler, in a long interview, tells appalling stories of atrocities being committed by Spaniards. In the last two weeks, in the rural districts of San Miguel del Pardron and Minas, Mr. Diaz says, Col. Fondeville has had more than one hundred persons butchered and then reported them to the outside world as having been killed in battle. Among those killed were children 12 and 14 years of age. The victims were compelled to dig their own graves before being shot. As the steamer was leaving Havana, Mr. Diaz says word was brought on board that twenty-seven more peaceable citizens had been butchered by Col. Fondeville's troops near Havana. Col. Fondeville is one of Weyler's favorites and is acting under the Captain General's orders.

HAVANA, May 2.—The Spanish troops under Col. Molina had a desperate encounter with a force of fifteen hundred rebels under the insurgent leader Lacret, near Ceja del Pablo, in the province of Santa Clara. The fighting lasted two hours, at the end of which the Spaniards succeeded in capturing the rebel camp. The loss on the Spanish side consisted of one lieutenant and two soldiers killed and four soldiers wounded. The rebels are said to have suffered a severe loss and it is reported the rebel leaders Lacret, Vasquez, Panche and Perez were among the wounded.

HAVANA, May 2.—Intelligence has reached here of a fierce engagement between six columns of Spanish troops, under Gen. Suarez Inclan, and the insurgent forces under Gen. Maceo, near Cacarajicaras, south of Bahai Honduras. The rebels were well entrenched and had erected a number of log forts, from behind which they made a stubborn resistance. Gen. Inclan brought his artillery to bear on the enemy, but notwithstanding this repeated bayonet charges were necessary to entirely dislodge the enemy. The rebel loss was over 200. The loss on the Spanish side was two lieutenants and fourteen soldiers killed and one lieutenant colonel, two captains, one major, two officers and sixty-one soldiers wounded.

A Typical Boer.

The man, Klaas Stuurmann, is a Boer of loose, ungainly frame. He stands 6 feet 1, is about 52 years of age, has a broad, deeply tanned face, in which are planted two watery blue eyes, a shock of hay colored hair and a long beard of the same uninteresting hue. He wears veldt broeks (field trousers) of soft, home tanned skin. He is about the last Dutchman in Cape Colony to use these old world garments, but his father and grandfather wore such clothes, and they are good enough for him.

He has no socks or stockings, and a pair of rude, homemade hide velschoens cover his feet. He has a flannel shirt to his back, and over that a short jacket of much worn corduroy. Upon his head is the usual tall crowned, broad brimmed felt hat, which carries a hideous band of broad, rusty crape in memory of his deceased wife. The man's face is dirty, to be sure, but besides the dirt there is a dull, vacant, unthinking look, rather painful to see. It is the look of one bred through dull, listless generations of men, self banished from their own kind, whose only interests have been in sheep and goats and trek oxen, their only excitement an occasional hunt or a scrimmage with bushmen in time gone by.

Such a listless and vacant look you may see even now in some of the more remote dals of Norway, among the poorer of the peasant farmer folk. It is the look of men who gaze always without a spark of interest upon the silent face of nature around them, and who for generations have seldom exchanged an idea with their fellows. —Blackwood's Magazine.

A Greek Judge's Sentence.

A curious judgment was pronounced the other day by a judge in a court of law at Volisso, in the island of Scio. An action for damages was brought by two persons against the local railway company for losses sustained by a collision. It appeared that a man had lost an arm and a young woman had lost her husband. The judge—a Greek—assessed the damages thus: He gave 6,000 piastres to the man for the loss of his arm and 2,000 to the woman for the loss of her husband. At this there were loud murmurs, whereupon the judge gave his reasons in these terms: "My dear people, my verdict must remain, for you will see it is a just one. Poor Nikola has lost his arm, and nothing on earth can restore that priceless limb. But you (turning to the woman)—you are still young and pretty. You have now some money; you will easily find another husband, who possibly may be as good—perhaps better—than your dead lord. That is my verdict, my people. And so it must go forth." So saying, the judge left the hall. The people cheered him and congratulated themselves on having such a judge.—London News.

Most of the Syrian rugs are made with a small square of some decided color, generally blue, in the center, which is supposed to have the merit of warding off the "evil eye." The rugmakers use no patterns, depending entirely on the memory.

A quarter of an hour seems very long or very short according to whether you're waiting for some one or the other fellow is waiting for you.

A well known London lady carries an acorn shaped watch which has a tiny pistol that serves as an alarm.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

For Rent—Cottage No 105 Ann street. Cistern and Bath Room. Apply to Bagley & Walkeer, 13 Princess street. ma 1 tf

Good opportunity to rent the elegant Store 416 North Front street, including basement, heretofore used as Restaurant by Gieschen Bros. my 1 tf

Just received one car Jamaica Bananas, 10 barrels Russett and 40 crates Western, N. C., Apples; 25 sacks Irish Potatoes and Onions. Butter Beans, Peas, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, N. C. Hams, Cakes and Crackers, Candies of all kinds. Nuts, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges and Peanuts, in lots to suit at A. S. Winstead's, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers, 115 North Second street. ap 3 D&W tf

Photographic novelties, Photos with high gloss, Photos with no gloss, Photos $1.00 per dozen and up. Frames cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 26 tf

For the best and most complete line of Grocerie at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store. No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c31

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c31

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For Men, Women and Children.

Children's every day Hats 10c.
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Extra nice quality for 48c.
Men's Straw Hats 10c and upw'ds.
75c fancy Straw, latest styles, 48c.
$2.50 extra fine Hats at $1.50.
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Nice line of Trimmed Sailors at 23c and 48c.

Summer Underwear

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Ladies' and Children's Ribbed Vests 5c.
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Men's Gauze Undershirts 18c.
A splendid Balbriggan Undershirt and Drawers 25c, 35c and 48c.
New lot of Scriven's Patent Drawers 89c, sold elsewere at $1.00 and $1.25.
Large assortment of Laundered and Unlaundered Negligee Shirts at 25c and upwards.

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